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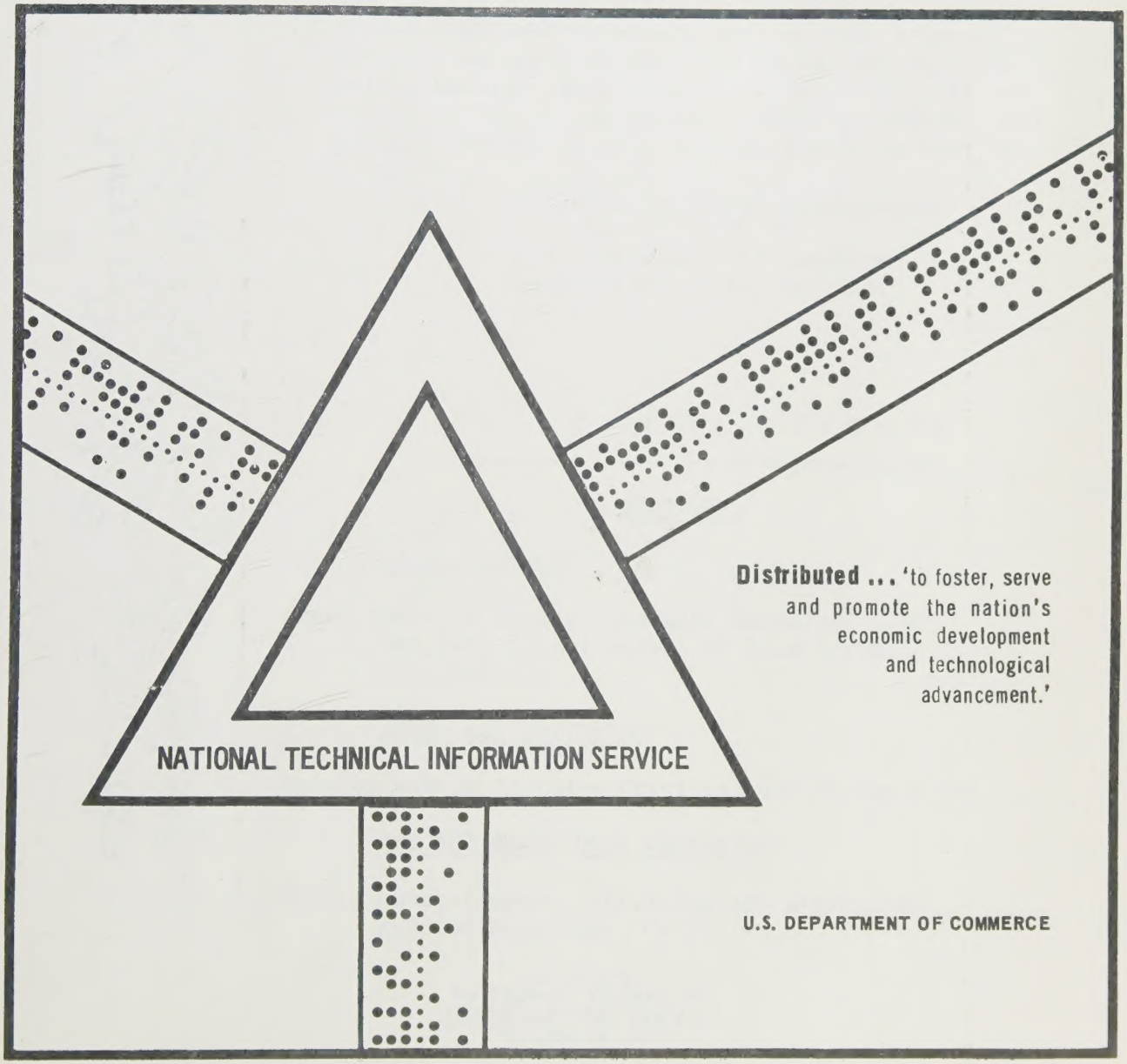
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****
* NATIONAL *
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LINE STRUGGLE

Study Conscientiously, Practice Repeatedly and Heighten Consciousness of Line Struggle Continuously

by

Chao Ch'i-ming (赵启明)
Deputy Secretary of the CCP Committee of Lanchow Oil Refinery

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1971)

In the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, it was pointed out, "The whole Party must conscientiously study Chairman Mao's philosophic works, advocate dialectical materialism and historical materialism and oppose idealism and metaphysics." I have come to understand deeply that only by energetically studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and assiduously remolding the world outlook can we correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and carry out revolution steadily under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Study Assiduously and Remold the World Outlook Energetically

In the past, due to some blurred idea about the object of study in taking up Chairman Mao's works, I studied them more for the purpose of educating others than for self-edification and for my own ideological remolding. Hence I had a very low degree of consciousness of line struggle. When working with the Yümen Petroleum Administrative Bureau, I came under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and committed a mistake.

At the early stage of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad revolutionary masses criticized me for having run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. I did not take the criticism kindly. I thought that at the age of 14, I started working for landlords. At 18, I joined the army. I grew up, nurtured and educated by the Party and Chairman Mao. My love for Chairman Mao came from the bottom of my heart. For many years, whether at this or that post, I toiled and moiled, driving myself hard, my mind dominated by the thought of following Chairman Mao in carrying the revolution through to the end. How could I have run counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line?

Later, with this problem in mind, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of the continuation of the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship. During my hospitalization in 1967, I again studied Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung, Vol. I to IV. The more I read Chairman Mao's works the more affectionately I cherished them. As I associated them with my mistakes I felt all the more ashamed. I was greatly agitated. Many problems had long been pointed out by Chairman Mao. But why should I have failed to act accordingly? A check showed the following: (1) I had not studied earnestly enough; (2) What I had learned I did not apply seriously; (3) I had failed to remold my world outlook with Mao Tse-tung's thought.

That explained why I had for a very long period relied solely on simple class feelings and "past experience" in doing things. I absorbed myself solely in the business of pulling a cart without raising my head to see the road ahead. As a result, I lost my bearings in the acute and complex struggle between two classes, two roads and two lines, and ran counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Being conscious of this, I examined myself from the high plane of two-line struggle and looked for the causes of mistakes in my world outlook. On my own initiative, I went among the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism, determined to fight all my life in implementing and safeguarding Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches, "The important problem lies in studying well." From lessons through mistakes, I came to realize more deeply the great significance of earnest study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by leading cadres. I understood that only by studying assiduously and chasing away various non-proletarian ideas in my mind continuously could I keep in step with the development of the revolutionary situation and distinguish between true and false Marxism and attain the goal of following Chairman Mao closely in making revolution without losing my bearings in the teeth of great storms and choppy seas. Otherwise, inattention to study and to the remolding of world outlook would inevitably lead to individual mistakes. More important, this would have an impact upon the whole situation in an area and in a unit and do a disservice to socialist revolution and construction.

With a heightened consciousness of study, I kept driving myself and constantly fought "laziness." I overcame difficulties resulting from the heavy pressure of work and developed the spirit of "squeezing out" time for study. By going to bed later, getting up a bit earlier, laying a firmer hold of breaks in between work and adopting various ways and means, I persevered in the study of Chairman Mao's works.

Once, I went to a new mining area to find out the condition there. I visited over eleven hsien and more than 30 basic-level units. I normally spent the day walking and ascertaining conditions. At night I occupied myself with meetings. My schedule was very tight. I felt the strain of it. Yet I kept doggedly studying Chairman Mao's works every day. No matter how late it was, I must do a little reading before going to bed. I came to understand deeply that the lack of the spirit of study represented a problem of the lack of the revolutionary spirit. Only with a sense of responsibility in studying for the revolution could we squeeze out time and stick to the practice to the last.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "In doing everything, we should use our heads to do a little thinking," I made a point of studying assiduously and thinking hard. Sometimes, to clarify a point, I kept thinking while walking, eating or lying down to sleep. I also adhered to the practice of taking down notes in study and making a small summing-up after a certain period. At times, to clarify a problem, I put down on paper 60 to 70 relevant cases. I believe that only by willingly devoting efforts to study, to understand things and to application can we really learn something in study.

Study with Ideological and Political-Line Problems in Mind

In studying Chairman Mao's works, we must bear problems in mind, pay attention to living study and living application, and combine study with application. I have come to understand that for a leading cadres to study with problems in mind is for him to pay primary attention to problems in the ideological and political-line areas and heighten continuously the consciousness in the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through study.

In June 1968, I joined a three-in-one leading squad as vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the Yümen Petroleum Administrative Bureau. I was assigned by the revolutionary committee a struggle-criticism-transformation task. At that time, the class ranks were being purified. Under the influence of ultra "Leftist" thinking in society, a small number of people showed an ideological tendency to confuse the two kinds of contradiction. They took right-leaning as a problem of standpoint and "Left-leaning" a problem of method and considered the latter not so bad as the former. This everyone pointed out as a manifestation of line struggle. But some people held that with Liu Shao-ch'i's bourgeois command headquarters pulled down, we had now got "new people, a new leading squad and a new regime," with no two-line struggle in existence. How should we understand this problem?

I seriously studied Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and the relevant policies and also studied the history of two-line struggle in the Party. I came to realize the following:

(1) In this historical phase of socialism, there exist all the time classes, class contradictions and class struggle, the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism, and the danger of a capitalist comeback. The protracted

nature of class struggle decides the protracted nature of line struggle. So long as class struggle exists in society there will be struggle between Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought and "Left-" and right-leaning opportunism. Only by resolutely getting rid of interference from the "Left" or the right can we forge ahead triumphantly along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

(2) "Policy and strategy are the lifeblood of the Party." Chairman Mao's various proletarian policies are a concrete manifestation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Whether we follow Chairman Mao's proletarian policies is a problem of whether we carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Any tendency to the "Left" or the right runs counter to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Therefore, we must overcome the idea of preferring "Left" to right-leaning make a correct distinction between the two different kinds of contradiction, and carry out the Party's policies on a sound basis. Only so can we give a boost to the penetrating development of the struggle-criticism-transformation movement.

Ideologically I knew what to do. Yet in practice I hesitated. I was afraid of being charged with "shielding bad elements" and "leaning to the right." In my mind raged a very acute ideological struggle.

With this problem in mind, I studied again Chairman Mao's brilliant work, the "three constantly read articles." I came to understand further that to be "afraid" and lack the courage to insist on implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian policy and adhere to the Party's principles was in essence a manifestation of impure Party character. Therefore, I took the initiative to expose myself and fight self-interest. Together with two revolutionary committee members, I stayed at a basic-level point. With courage, we entrusted the masses with the Party's policies and mobilized them to make a concrete analysis of various problems and take proper action. In this way, the scope for education was widened and that for attack narrowed. Blows were dealt the enemy in a steady, accurate and fierce manner. Later, we again popularized over a wide area the experience gained at a spot and played a part in purifying the ranks.

After such a period of practice, I came further to realize this principle: Every piece of work is closely linked with the line. It is carrying out either the right line or the wrong line. The leadership must take the lead in implementing a line. In our minds, we must constantly think of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Only by consciously devoting energetic efforts to the study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung's thought, constantly analyzing the new problems in the course of line struggle, courageously fighting self and criticizing revisionism, and assiduously remolding our world outlook can we keep a clear head and consciously implement and safeguard Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Through resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's teaching, "In industry, learn from Tach'ing," the Shihyuk'ou Oil Mine of our Yümen Petroleum Administrative Bureau achieved great success in launching enterprises by relying on their own resources and fighting amidst hardship. But the experience of this unit was not popularized well enough throughout the bureau. What was the reason?

With this problem in mind, I studied again Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and started first looking for causes in my own leadership work. By looking into the root causes of my thinking, I found myself touched with the bourgeois master's style of not caring about waste in a giant enterprise. I had not paid adequate attention to Shihyuk'ou which adhered to the guideline, "self-reliance" and "fight amidst hardship." Furthermore, I contented myself with no further progress than a general call, and subjected myself to no real practice. Thus I could not carry out effectively Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

With a heightened awareness after study, I and the other principle responsible persons of various factories and mines went to the Shihyuk'ou Old Mine to run on-the-spot study classes, bringing with us our luggage on our backs. We ate, lived, labored and studied together with workers. Humbly and respectfully we cast ourselves in the role of little pupils. Through personally "listening, seeing and acting," everyone had a vivid and concrete understanding of what the experience of Shihyuk'ou was and what the style of Shihyuk'ou was. We summed up ten experiences and brought them back to various units to be studied and popularized. In this way, very quickly the spirit of Tach'ing and style of running enterprises diligently and thriftily promoted by Chairman Mao were enabled to further bloom and bear fruit in various units of the whole bureau.

Learn How To Apply Dialectical Materialism To Analysis of Problems

In the communique of the 2nd plenary session of the 9th CCP Central Committee, it was pointed out, "A great new upsurge is vigorously developing in socialist revolution and construction." Amidst this new upsurge, how could we catch up with the vigorously developing new situation? I felt that only by applying ourselves assiduously to the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works in the course of the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles and learning how to apply dialectical materialism in observing and analyzing problems could we overcome blindness, heighten consciousness and forge triumphantly ahead along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In July last year, I was transferred from the Yümen Petroleum Administrative Bureau to Lanchow Oil Refinery. A production-increase and economy campaign was then being vigorously launched. In the refinery an unprecedentedly excellent situation prevailed. This gave a boost to the vigorous development of production and made for big-margin increases in production. Under such a situation, certain people suggested that the volume of production be doubled. Some even felt this not enough and called for a more ambitious plan.

When I was first with the refinery, I felt I had no right to speak. I thought that to increase the volume 100 percent would be fine, and the more the better. But after all how should we understand this problem? What were the other contradictions that lay herein? I spent several nights studying over and again Chairman Mao's "On Practice, "On Contradiction" and "Where Do Man's

Correct Ideas Come From?" and his other brilliant philosophic works. Chairman Mao teaches, "Through practice, we discover the truth." The worker comrades had the largest fund of practical experience.

I then set myself the task of making rounds of the whole refinery and ascertaining conditions from all sides and listening to opinions from all in the role of "someone prying into every corner." From the masses I learned humbly. In the course of investigation and study, I heard some worker comrades say, "It is well and good to have the volume of production doubled. But the only snag is the source of crude oil." Their opinion gave me a great enlightenment. I began to ponder the problem from all its angles.

Chairman Mao teaches, "Things in the world are complicated and decided by factors from all sides. In the appraisal of a problem we must look at it from all its aspects and not just one-sidedly." From all its aspects, I pondered the problem over and again and analyzed various contradictions. What I first encountered was a problem involving both the partial and the whole situation.

Lanchow Oil Refinery was a processing unit. To double the volume of production involved a string of problems such as loading and unloading, transportation, sales, etc. Doubled volume in one area would call for all other sides to catch up accordingly. This meant not just a problem involving the single unit of the Lanchow Oil Refinery. Therefore, we must learn how to look at a problem from the whole picture of things and could in no way observe things one-sidedly.

Then I conducted repeated investigations and studies on how to handle properly the problem of comprehensive balance; how to take into consideration not only the requirements but also the problems that could possibly arise, with due regard to reality; how to carry out in an all-round manner the guideline of achieving more plentiful, quicker, better and more economical results. Only by correctly handling these relations and solving these contradictions could we bring about an all-round development of production and make a still greater contribution to the state.

What I thought after investigation and study I brought up at a meeting of the Party committee of the refinery for serious discussion. With everyone's awareness unified, we unanimously decided that with a rapid increase in production, we must also pay further attention to the improvement of the quality of products and an increase in variety and to a vigorous effort in scientific experiment and multi-purpose utilization. Only in this way could we turn to better account such advantages of our refinery as a complete set of oil refining technology and a large technical force and tap to the full the potentials of an enterprise and create more wealth for the state.

The situation gave me a great education. I was made to understand that in guiding economic construction work, we must correctly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; combine the three major revolutionary struggles with the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, especially Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking; combine revolutionary enthusiasm with

a scientific attitude; go among the masses to make penetrating investigations and studies and listen to opinions from all sides in line with the principle, "one man cannot think out a good plan, two men can work out a nice plan, three men equal a Chuko-Liang." Only in this way could we be sure that our guidelines, plans and measures would dovetail in reality and with the demands of the broad revolutionary masses. And only so could our economic construction develop at a high speed along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches, "Conditions are changing ceaselessly. To adapt our own thinking to the new conditions we must study." I deeply felt that I could not relax the study effort, could not count on past experience and could not saddle myself with a burden. I was determined to bear firmly in mind Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be humble and modest and guard against arrogance and rashness." I must keep studying and remolding myself to the end and spend my whole life following Chairman Mao closely in making revolution. (NCNA)

* * *

STUDY AND CRITICISM

Only By Making Incisive Criticism Can We Learn Well

by

Ch'ang Ti-p'ing (常地平) and Wei Ko-wen (卫革文)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1971)

In line with the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must study seriously," at present a study movement for the assiduous study of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is developing spectacularly in close association with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements.

Earnest study must be integrated with the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism in a penetrating way. However, some comrades have but a hazy idea of the relationship between earnest study and the deepening of revolutionary mass criticism. This hampers the development of the study movement.

Some people say, "We can study just the same without launching revolutionary mass criticism." This is an erroneous viewpoint that separates study from criticism.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "There is no construction without destruction. Destruction means criticism and revolution." Revolutionary mass criticism is a militant tradition of the proletariat. The essence of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought is of a critical and revolutionary nature. Its fundamental basis calls for criticism, struggle and revolution.

Mao Tse-tung's thought is Marxism-Leninism of the era in which imperialism is heading for total collapse and socialism for victory all over the world. It is a powerful ideological weapon for guiding us in continuing the revolution under the proletarian dictatorship, and is developed in the midst of struggle with various kinds of opportunism and revisionism.

Chairman Mao pointed out, "A correct thing is always developed in the course of struggle with a wrong thing." This represents the dialectical law of class struggle. This is true of the development of Marxism. It also applies to the study of Marxism. Only in the practice of revolutionary struggle can revolutionary theory be really acquired. Only in the midst of revolutionary mass criticism can the weapon of criticism be really grasped. The idea that "we can study just the same without launching revolutionary mass criticism" is entirely one-sided. Without unfolding revolutionary mass criticism we can surely study but can never do so with understanding and comprehension.

In studying Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, only by combining the criticism of idealism and metaphysics and the criticism of the bourgeoisie and revisionism can we really study with understanding and with thorough enlightenment. And only so can we study in a penetrating and down-to-earth manner.

Some other people say, "To devote too much energy to revolutionary mass criticism would cause a waste of time and hamper the study effort." Such a view is also wrong. We must say that the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism will not hamper the study effort but on the contrary, will give a boost to its penetrating development. On the other hand, if we refrain from unfolding revolutionary mass criticism and bury ourselves in study, it will really have an adverse effect on study.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Only by comparison can we make an appraisal." Mao Tse-tung's thought is a sharp weapon for criticizing the bourgeoisie and revisionism. If we compare Mao Tse-tung's thought with the revisionist sinister trash peddled by false Marxists and political swindlers Wang Ming and Liu Shao-ch'i and their kind, we can in the process draw a line of distinction between the two lines and two world outlooks, distinguish between major issues of right and wrong, understand where the falseness of false Marxism lies, and thus increase the capacity for distinguishing between true and false Marxism.

"There is no construction without destruction, no flowing without damming, no movement without stoppage....." Study and criticism are a unity of opposites. Without getting rid of idealism and metaphysics, we cannot foster idealism and dialectics. To foster Mao Tse-tung's thought, we must vigorously smash all hackneyed ideas. 'Only by destroying old decaying stuff can we build something new and sound." In the history of our Party, all the study movements initiated by Chairman Mao have been associated with a criticism movement. The study movement launched during the rectification in Yenan was accompanied by a criticism of Wang Ming's opportunistic line.

After the liberation of the whole nation, Chairman Mao initiated a study movement for the study of the history of social development and dialectical materialism and historical materialism, which in reality was a criticism of Liu Shao-ch'i for his idealism in the ideological area and his following the capitalist road politically.

Later, in the study movements for the study of Marxist-Leninist works and for the study of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, a continuous criticism was conducted against idealism and metaphysics.

At present, the study movement being launched on an unprecedented scale serves as a simultaneous criticism of the pernicious remnant influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and the reactionary sinister trash from false Marxists and political swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and his ilk.

"Historical experience is worthy of note." Those comrades who hold that "we can study just the same without unfolding criticism" and that "the study effort will suffer through giving too much time to criticism" have actually forgotten the historical experience of our Party and the fighting tradition of the proletariat. These comrades must chase away their own erroneous ideas, acquire proletarian revolutionary viewpoints, hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, consciously combine serious study closely with penetrating revolutionary mass criticism, and study Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought more and better.

* * *

REVOLUTIONARY MASS CRITICISM

Unfold Short-Comment Activities and Strengthen Revolutionary Mass Criticism

- The Chungking Railway Branch arouses the masses on a comprehensive scale

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1971)

(NCNA dispatch from Chengtu) In vigorously unfolding revolutionary mass criticism, the Chungking branch of the Chengtu Railway Administrative Bureau has made a point of widely mobilizing the masses for short-comment activities to criticize the revisionist line and check the spread of evil trends. This has strengthened the militant character of the revolutionary mass criticism movement and given a boost to its continuous development in depth.

Now at the many stations and stops along the lines belonging to this railway branch mass short-comment activities are being launched in a spectacular way. Short-comment columns and blackboard newspapers are a common sight in all the units. Some units follow the practice of constantly holding workshop-level comment meetings and group- and shift-level comment meetings.

Since last year, the Neichiang Mechanical Section has published short-comment special columns totalling over 260 issues, with more than 1,700 short comments written. The broad masses of revolutionary people and revolutionary cadres have all participated in short-comment activities, every one of them being a commentator.

In the midst of short-comment activities, the broad masses act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Where there is a mistake it must be criticized; where there is a poisonous weed it must be made a target of struggle." By closely associating things with the practice of the three major revolutionary movements, they have penetratingly criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and criticized various erroneous tendencies and erroneous ideas and removed in time obstacles to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

When some success is achieved in revolution and production, commentators come out with timely comments such as "Guard Against Arrogance and Press On Amidst Victory," etc. The protracted nature of class struggle is pointed out and the first signs of arrogance and self-complacency are analyzed and criticized. On self-claimed competency and distrust in the masses noted among individual cadres in their work, the commentators come out with short comments, with Chairman Mao's teaching, "The masses are the real heroes," taken as a weapon. Of the cadres' ideological style an effective criticism is made. The remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the masses being backward" is further eradicated.

For a certain period last year, the transportation-production effort of the branch was in a relatively passive state. It lagged noticeably behind the needs of industrial and agricultural production. Some cadres stressed objective factors in the belief that it was mainly the influence of objective conditions.

Acting in close cooperation with the leadership of the bureau, the commentators made repeated comments on the question of whether the passive state should be reversed by creating conditions through subjective effort or waiting for objective conditions by stressing external causes. Thinking was unified at last. Full play was given to subjective initiative. Yearly transportation tasks were overfulfilled ahead of schedule.

The commentators also combined the practice of struggle with an effort to get hold of good men and good deeds as subjects of timely short comments. This made for a continuous development of the right trend. The masses said in praise, "Short comments work miracles. The right trend is created and the evil one shattered. Good men and good deeds are commended and bad men and bad deeds criticized."

The mass short-comment movement in the Chungking Railway Branch was first initiated by the No. 2 shift and No. 7 shift of the factory attached to the Neichiang Mechanical Section. The appearance of such a newborn thing drew the attention of the revolutionary committee of the Section. They studied the great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The duties of Communist Party members lie in exposing reactionaries and metaphysical erroneous ideas, preaching the inherent dialectics of things and stimulating the transformation of things to attain the goal of revolution." They came to realize that such a way of receiving short comments from the masses, preaching Mao Tse-tung's thought, criticizing erroneous ideas, exposing contradictions and suggesting the solution of contradictions was the very thing that made for the transformation of things and stimulated the development of revolution. Therefore, they immediately organized various shifts and groups to study the experience of these two shifts.

With pens taken up like swords and guns, the revolutionary masses of various workshops and shifts and groups of the whole Section churned out short comments page by page, criticizing revisionism and various erroneous ideas. This stimulated the vigorous development of revolution and production along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Chungking Railway Branch made a timely summing-up of the experience of the Neichiang Mechanical Section. Not long after, a mass short-comment movement was launched in the whole branch.

The leading squads at various levels of the Chungking Railway Branch make a point of strengthening leadership over short-comment activities. They take the unfolding of the short-comment movement as an important measure in preaching Mao Tse-tung's thought and giving cadres and the masses ideological and political-line education. Many leading cadres set examples by taking the lead in writing short comments. In line with the new trend of class struggle, they put forward in time new themes for short comments. They

promptly organized the masses to study those short comments from the masses of a relatively high quality and of universal significance, and gave full play to the fighting role of short comments.

Meanwhile, the leadership at various levels paid great attention to training activists in writing short comments and constantly organized them to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the unfolding of revolutionary mass criticism. Experience in carrying out short-comment activities was exchanged. This was to enable the whole branch to form gradually into a revolutionary mass criticism backbone force among the masses to lead the broad masses in a persistent struggle against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and various erroneous tendencies, with Mao Tse-tung's thought taken as a weapon.

* * *

MODEL COMMUNIST

Study for the Revolution Conscientiously

- An account of the exemplary deeds of Chang Shu-wu, political commissar of a certain regiment of the Shenyang Military Region in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 21, 1971)

Chairman Mao teaches us: "It is necessary to study conscientiously" and "We want to disseminate dialectics gradually, and to ask everyone to learn gradually the use of the scientific dialectical method."

Here we are introducing to all a leadership cadre who has been conscientious in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings. He is Chang Shu-wu, the political commissar of a certain regiment of the Shenyang Military Region.

Comrade Chang Shu-wu has in his heart a profound proletarian feeling for great leader Chairman Mao, and has maintained the living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings for thirteen years. With a resolution that he must master Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, he arduously maintained reading, thinking, applying and writing as well as diligently remolding his world outlook so as to strengthen consciousness constantly in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Arduous Study, Repeated Thinking and Effective Application

Chang Shu-wu has this determination, and that is he must conscientiously study and master Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. This determination is saliently manifested in his spirit of arduous study. In his knapsack and in his pocket, Chang Shu-wu always carries a copy of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings. Wherever he goes, he always links up the work he has to do with the carrying out of study. Whenever he studies a philosophical viewpoint, he would think it over and over again, apply it repeatedly in practice until he has truly comprehended its spirit. In order to study comprehensively and thoroughly, sometimes, he would study a philosophical viewpoint over a score of days or even for several months. Whenever he puts a passage he has studied in practice, he would do so in the light of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. Sometimes while lying on bed, he would still be thinking about it, and whenever an idea strikes him, he would immediately put it down on a piece of paper. The next morning, on the table by his bed, there would be a pile of paper filled with his comprehensions and reflections.

Whenever he comes across a case of fine comprehension and experience in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings in the newspaper, he would cut it out, and if it is in a book, he would copy it down. If he should hear other people talking about it, he would jot it down. Any comprehension

he has gained in the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, no matter how small it is, he would write it down promptly. At night he would take the clippings that he had cut out, and the things that he had written down for renewed reading, for deliberation and for sorting out, and then he would write down his comprehension. The notes on what he has acquired are generally written down three times. The first time they are in the form of fragmentary comprehensions, and they are written down on small pieces of note-paper. The second time, they are grouped under topics, and are written down on large sheets of paper. The third time, they are written down after sufficient refining and are copied down in the diary. By means of diligently applying himself that way, he has written down many good study notes.

In the course of studying Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking, Chang Shu-wu insists on reading more, thinking more, applying more and writing down more. That way requires more time, and when work is pressing and time is short, what can he do? Chang Shu-wu depends on "squeezing out" time. Before meetings and before meals, and even during the recess periods between meetings, if he is not conscientiously reading he would be conscientiously thinking or conscientiously writing. He feels that as long as he has the spirit of perseverance, he can always squeeze out more time for study. He often says, "Without study the spirit would grow 'anaemic,' and politically one would 'suffocate'." No matter under what condition he would invariably think thus, "I must study for the revolution, carry out reading conscientiously, firmly go on studying and always remember the truth in my heart."

For the revolution is the goal of Chang Shu-wu in conscientious study, and also the drive behind his perseverance in study. "The revolution requires the study of philosophy. More thinking and arduous thinking will produce greater interests." That is his catchphrase.

In 1957, when great leader Chairman Mao first published his brilliant philosophical work "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," Chang Shu-wu studied it conscientiously with profound proletarian feeling. Even as he read he thought "Chairman Mao has led the working people to rise and make revolution, built a new China and enabled a common peasant to grow up into a revolutionary cadre. At present the load of the revolution is daily getting heavier and heavier, but I actually know very little, and can hardly catch up with the need of the developing situation of the revolution. How can this contradiction be resolved? It can be resolved only through energetic study and conscientious reading of books."

Thereupon he bought copies of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings, "On Practice" and "On Contradiction" in booklet form, and avidly lapped them up.

"Human knowledge can in no way be separated from practice." Chang Shu-wu's idea of studying philosophy for the revolution is constantly heightened in practice.

In about 1964, Chang Shu-wu was sent down to the company level to grasp two typical examples. One was the typical example of learning from Lei Feng, and the other was the typical example of the "great tournament." Why did the

typical example of the "great tournament" which he once grasped cause him to change direction? He studied together the resolution of the Kut'ien Conference, the resolution of the enlarged session of the Military Affairs Commission of 1960 and "On Contradiction," and realized that the bringing of politics to the fore or the bringing of military affairs to the fore represented the focal point of the struggle between the two lines in army building. In the contradiction between politics and military affairs, the bringing of politics to the fore and the placing of politics in command of military affairs was the nucleus of Chairman Mao's proletarian line on army building, whereas the bringing of military affairs to the fore and the using of military affairs to attack politics were a product of the bourgeois military line of counter-revolutionary revisionist elements P'eng Te-huai and Lo Jui-ch'ing. The grasping of the typical example of Lei Feng was the grasping of the basis of bringing politics to the fore, while the grasping of the typical example of "the great tournament" was in violation of the principle of placing politics in command of military affairs.

Why was the latter wrongly grasped and why was the change in direction not discovered? By repeated analyses, he discovered that the spiritual essence of his appreciation of Chairman Mao's works was not strong enough, and when it came to application, he did not make in-depth analysis. Moreover, he applied Chairman Mao's work more to the solution of practical problems of work than to the solution of problems of political orientation. As he had not really master the weapon of philosophy, there was not enough consciousness and resolution in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

By that time, he realized that the reading of books conscientiously and the studying of Chairman Mao's philosophical writings diligently was necessary to maintaining a firm and correct political orientation and to implementing Chairman Mao's line on army building. Only by fighting a tenacious battle in the study of philosophy could a battle be won in the struggle between the two lines.

From then on, he not only laid firm resolve on the squeezing out of time for study for the revolution, but made it a point to remember to do so always no matter how busy he might be, as well as to apply a stubborn will to the assiduous study for the revolution, and never to get tired.

Not long ago, he and the unit were put to work on national defense. Under the condition of heavy work and shortage of time, he studied "On Practice" with practical problems in mind. When he came to the part, "There is an old Chinese saying, 'How can you catch tiger cubs without entering the tiger's lair?' This saying holds true for man's practice and it also holds true for the theory of knowledge. There can be no knowledge apart from practice," he tried to understand the whole essay by this passage, and to understand this passage from the whole essay. Why did Chairman Mao want to raise the standpoint of practice to the level of the primary and basic standpoint of the dialectical-materialist theory of knowledge? He carried out historical recollection and widespread association of thought, thinking of his own practice as well as the practice of others; thinking of practice that succeeded as well as practice that failed,

and whatever that came to his mind, he put it on a piece of paper. In a month and more, he had accumulated more than 200 pieces of paper filled with his comprehensions and reflections.

When putting them into order, his nervous vomiting troubled him again. At that time he recited in silence Chairman Mao's quotation, "Be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory." He thought, to overcome the thousand and one difficulties of the revolution we must overcome first the difficulty in study. If we could not overcome a single difficulty of study, we would not be able to overcome the ten thousand and one difficulties in the revolution. The fear of difficulty and fatigue prevented study from being carried out. The fear of hardship and death prevented study from being carried out well.

He placed the spirit of the foolish old man who moved the mountain in his heart and the picture of Chiao Yü-lu before his eyes, to incite himself in triumphing over tiredness and sickness. In that way, by fighting several days and nights of determined battle, he finally sorted out and put into order the more than 200 pieces of paper on which he had written his comprehensions and reflections.

It was then that he wrote down this: "Practice--increase of knowledge; practice--tempering of will; practice--contribution to strength; practice--grasping of truth." He also wrote, "We must study philosophical theory well, only by arming the mind and guiding action with the great philosophical theory of Chairman Mao, could there be correct revolutionary practice."

Not Only Read Conscientiously, But Also Practice Conscientiously

The classroom for the study of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking of Chang Shu-wu was in the practice of building the companies and in the struggle of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. He used the hard point of work and the focal point of struggle as the main point of study. Since 1960, he has gone and settled down in the company for more than 50 times, each time, he always studied over again one basic standpoint of Chairman Mao's philosophical thought with practical problems in mind, and deepened his understanding in the practice by studying as he worked and practicing as he digested what he had studied. He was very particular about studying in a solid and down-to-earth manner, working in a solid and down-to-earth manner and working as he studied and studying as he took the lead in work.

Of the nine spots he grasped in succession, six of them were hardspot units or units with long existing troubles, and the problems were all resolved rather well. In that way, each time there was a solid footprint left behind in his work. In study, each time there was a deep brand mark. By means of study and practice, he realized this truth: Practice tests study and in turn promotes study, and so in order to study conscientiously it is necessary to practice conscientiously. He often said, "Whether the mark is deeply etched or not depends on whether the footstep is firm or not. If the step is firm, the mark will be deep."

Last February, Chang Shu-wu led a work team to the 8th company to grasp management of livelihood. When the news was out, all the company discussed among themselves, saying, "The number one person is taking charge of the management of livelihood. Isn't that like grasping sesame seeds and throwing away water melons?"

When this talk reached the ears of Chang Shu-wu, what did he think of it? The fact was that there was a time when many companies in the regiment had slackened the management of livelihood and there appeared the phenomenon of overdrawing on food grains. The contradiction became acute.

Chang Shu-wu studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "The nature of a thing is mainly determined by the principal aspect of the contradiction, the aspect which has gained predominance," "But this situation is not static; the principal and non-principal aspects of a contradiction transform themselves into each other and the nature of the thing changes accordingly," and "These non-essential or minor aspects must not be overlooked and must be dealt with one by one," and realized that although the management of livelihood was only the secondary aspect of a contradiction, but if it was not properly resolved, it would affect the four aspects based on four-good for the all-rounding building of the unit.

He had spoken several times on the problem of grasping the management of living at meetings, but as he had not applied materialistic-dialecticism well and did not explain clearly on the basis of theory the relationship between one good and the remaining three-good, the problem could not be readily resolved.

This time when he heard the discussions of the masses, he thought to himself: "The people below see only one side of the problem, but the root is that I am one-sided in my work. To educate the masses, first I must settle properly and satisfactorily the dialectical relation between politics and military affairs, and between one good and the remaining three-good, so as to strengthen study by setting one footprint after another in practice.

The 8th company which Chang Shu-wu went to was a company which saved the most grain in the past. Now it had become a company that consumed the most grain and had the most contradictions. One day, when the cadres and fighters were discussing measures to take in the frugal use of grain, some of the comrades were simply trying to work out a solution by suggesting such a concrete method as "eating more fats and oil."

When he heard that, Chang Shu-wu recalled the time when he was only a political instructor and the lesson he had once learned from guiding the frugal use of grain. He carried out analysis by using Chairman Mao's concept of matter changing into spirit and spirit changing into matter and realized that in order to carry out well the management of livelihood, it would never to concentrate on matter alone, but that he should look for the doorway and try harder to discover gaps in this center link of ideological education, and regardless of the position of the thing to be grasped, he must not leave the primary position and must grasp the primary things.

Thereupon he led the cadres and fighters of the 8th company to carry out a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's great teaching of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disaster and do everything for the people," unfolded an ideological education on thrift which greatly strengthened the concept of practicing frugality in carrying out revolution among the cadres and fighters of the 8th company.

When the work was continued, study was also continued. He again studied repeatedly Chairman Mao's writings on the principal aspect of a contradiction, and thought of comparing the cooking squad with the other squads. The cooking squad was the principal factor in managing successfully the livelihood of the company, as long as this principal factor of the contradiction was grasped well, the contradiction could readily be resolved.

Therefore he had five chats in succession with the leader of the cooking squad, studied with the personnel in charge of cooking the writings of Chairman Mao, assisted them to think about the over-all situation of the revolution, taught them to love their position and their work and established in them the idea that serving the livelihood of the company well was to heighten the fighting power of the unit. At the same time, he also personally went to the points to teach people methods, urged the comrades of the cooking squad to go among the masses where the company was stationed to acquire experience, to master the rational mixing of coarse grain with fine grain, and the rational matching of principal and supplementary food. Work of the cooking squad began to take on life, and there was a very rapid improvement in the livelihood of the company.

Following that, Chang Shu-wu once more paid attention to the secondary aspect of the contradiction and grasped a typical example in an artillery squad good at practicing thrift. In that way by grasping ideology without forgetting leading the business at hand, by grasping the main point without forgetting to provide the lead for the rest, by grasping the principal as well as the secondary aspects and the principal in conjunction with the secondary aspects, he enabled the management of the livelihood of the company to be constantly improved.

Matter transforms into spirit and spirit transforms into matter. Half a year later, the 8th company, under the premise of politics in command, made improvement in their food supply, and from originally in the red by as much as more than 2,000 catties, it changed into saving of more than 1,200 catties. The 8th company provided an impetus to the whole regiment, and seven units of the regiment which used to overdraw food grain from public grains all showed a surplus. The transformation brought about by the management of livelihood also stimulated the 4-good movement, the revolutionization of the unit and the advance and development of military construction became more vigorous and flourishing.

In the period before and after grasping livelihood, Chang Shu-wu bore this in mind: In grasping one-good, he must maintain taking the "lead," in grasping three-good, he must bring "the commander" to the fore. He explained this idea to the cadres and everybody felt that the political commissar had

studied Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking well. Some of them said, "Although what the political commissar grasps is only the management of livelihood, in essence what he grasps from beginning to end is political-ideology work.

Use Summing Up of Experience As A Course of Study

Chang Shu-wu realized that in order to carry out reading conscientiously it was necessary to sum up experience conscientiously. He not only regarded each stage of practice as a course of study, but also the stage of summing up as a course of study. Whenever he completed an item of work, he would combine summing up and reading together, and by means of summing up conscientiously deepened his comprehension of the fundamental concept of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking. He often said, "Only by grasping the essence could there be true perception. Only by coming into touch with the law could there be deep perception. If after practice there is no summing up, it would be like planting a field without doing the harvesting."

Chang Shu-wu always paid great attention to the summing up of experience. However, after having taken up the leadership work of the regiment, he handed the work of the summing up of experience at times to some of the comrades of the department. Should a leadership cadre personally sum up experience? He studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "Knowledge needs to be deepened, and the perceptual stage of knowledge needs to be developed and raised to the rational stage--this is the dialectics of the theory of knowledge," and realized that summing up of experience was a deepening process of study and the deepened stage of knowledge. Summing up was practice and it could not be substituted by anything. To go up a building, one must rely on one's two feet. In order to have deepened knowledge, one must rely on oneself to carry out summing up conscientiously. Ideological lazybones would never be able to grasp materialistic dialecticism, and those whose minds were simple would waver from left to right in the struggle between the two lines. He said, "To practice revolution, one must be good at using the mind."

On one occasion Chang Shu-wu led a work team to settle down in the 2nd company which had not been rated four-good for many years. At the beginning, some of the people failed to notice the active factor in the 2nd company, and even some of the cadres of the 2nd company also found it difficult to raise their heads. At a meeting of military personnel, Chang Shu-wu spoke about the glorious history of the company, and at meetings of the Party branch, he extolled one by one the fine quality of the cadres, and opened the eyes of everyone so they might see more of the active factor, establish ambition, and make resolution. In the mess hall, he had remember-hardship meals served, and talked about class sufferings, to stir up the class awareness of the cadres. By the side of the pig pens, he rolled up his sleeves to chop fodder for the pigs and to chat with the fighters.

In the 48 days during which he stayed at the spot, Chang Shu-wu and the work team maintained the use of Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate people, gave full play to the subjective initiative of the comrades of the 2nd company, enabling the 2nd company to get rid of the "hard spot" label quickly and brought about the appearance of a lively situation in the energetic creation of "4-good."

At that time, Chang Shu-wu threw himself into the battle to sum up experience. In those days, apart from working and studying together with everyone in the day time, each morning and night he would maintain reading, often late into the night. He paid special attention to the teaching of this passage in Chairman Mao's "On Contradiction," "It (materialistic dialecticism) holds that external causes are the condition of changes and internal causes are the basis of change, and that external causes become operative through external causes. In a suitable temperature, an egg changes into a chicken, but no temperature can change a stone into a chicken, because each has a different basis."

Going over the study notes he made in the place he settled down in, he reviewed the whole process of change that had taken place this time in the 2nd company. The truth was that there were three "complaints" in the leading body of the 2nd company. The first complaint was the lack of assistance from above, the second was the lack of support from brother units of the same level, and the third was the lack of effort from below. The work team thereupon helped them with the study of Chairman Mao's teaching, "The fundamental cause of the development of a thing is not external but internal; it lies in the contradictoriness within the thing," and used the advanced deeds of Chiao Yü-lu to stimulate their revolutionary spirit.

At a meeting of the Party branch, deputy company leader Liu Ch'ing-yu voluntarily exposed himself and combated self, and made the determination to change the backward features of the company. After the meeting, he actively used Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the backward fighters. The other comrades of the leading body of the company, under the help of the work team, also changed "three complaints" into "three graspings." They grasped their own living ideas, welcomed others to grasp their living ideas and voluntarily grasped the living ideas of others.

When he thought about that, Chang Shu-wu deeply realized this: "The word 'complaint' against the upper level for not helping was one-sidedness in thinking. It simply exaggerated the role of the external causes without seeing that internal causes were the basis of change. The word 'complaint' used by some of the departments on backward units was also one-sidedness in thinking, for they considered the role of internal causes as absolute and failed to see that external causes were the condition of change. The cause of the two 'complaints' was the same. Both were departures from materialistic dialecticism and were guilty of the mistake of idealism and metaphysics."

How did that come about? He carried out an analysis on the facts behind the transformation of the 2nd company: One was that the 2nd company possessed the basis for change and the desire for change. The second was that the work team had created a better condition for the change. If the second company simply relied on the work team to help it change without actively helping itself, the "three complaints" could never have changed to "three grasping." By this analysis, his knowledge of the philosophical concept of internal causes and external causes was further deepened. He wrote down his comprehension on his diary and summed up, "Lay emphasis on internal causes and the aspiration will be great. Lay emphasis on external causes and complaints will be great."

Knowledge up to this part was still by no means complete. Chang Shu-wu again asked himself a question. "Why in the past when he and the work team went to the 2nd company, sometimes they were able to help but sometimes they were not able to help?" He displayed a large amount of perceptual material and "by discarding the dross and selecting the essential, eliminating the false and retaining the true, proceeding from the one to the other and from the outside to the inside," he arrived at the following conclusion:

In order to grasp this basis of change through internal causes, it is necessary to proceed from grasping the active factors before the internal causes will change in a good direction. Grasp this principle of bringing politics to the fore, and internal causes will change from this principle. To create conditions for the change due to external causes, work must be carried out "suitably." Suitably does not mean either hasty or slow, "Left" or right, but must be in agreement with reality, and possesses dialecticism. If the temperature is too high or too low, no effect can be produced through internal causes.

It was in this way that Chang Shu-wu, by summing up again and again for many years studied Chairman Mao's many philosophical concepts of principal contradiction and secondary contradiction, phenomenon and essence, spirit and matter, bad things changing into good things, etc. That has enabled his knowledge to deepen gradually, and his implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line become more and more voluntary.

Make Relentless Effort in Remolding World Outlook

The life of struggle is filled with philosophy, just as the study of philosophy is filled with struggle. For many years, Chang Shu-wu has kept on studying Chairman Mao's materialistic dialecticism of "one dividing into two" amid criticism and self-criticism. He constantly said, "Combat self and prejudice, be selfless in grasping the truth." In the notes he made on his comprehensions, he wrote, "The word 'self' will produce prejudice, will cover up contradictions, will distort truth. If we do not combat self, we shall not be able to master philosophy, and without mastering philosophy, the struggle against self can never be carried out well. He who is willing to make effort relentlessly in remolding world outlook, will have hope of grasping the truth."

Toward the end of 1968, the 3rd company fell from the ranks of the 4-good where it had stood for six consecutive years. This company was set up by the Party committee of the regiment as a model and had been put under the charge of Chang Shu-wu so he might grasp it as a typical example. Now that the 3rd company had fallen from the ranks of "4-good," should he grasp the 3rd company or not? In those days Chang Shu-wu was filled with contradictions. If he did not grasp, he was afraid that the 3rd company would fall further behind and there would be no catching up. If he was to grasp, he was afraid that he might not succeed, and it would be difficult to answer for himself.

While the ideological struggle was waxing strongly in his thought, the teaching of Chairman Mao opened up the window of his mind. Chairman Mao teaches, "In a given condition, a bad thing can lead to good results, and a good thing to bad results." Chang Shu-wu deeply realized that "with selfishness and with the word 'fear,' it would be impossible to apply one dividing into two in dealing with problems, and one could only see the 3rd company falling from the '4-good' ranks, but would fail to see the 3rd company catching up. He thought, "Falling from the '4-good' ranks and catching up is a pair of contradictions. Falling from the ranks under a certain condition can change into catching up. This condition is to have a correct attitude in dealing with falling from the ranks and catching up.

At a meeting of the Party committee of the regiment, he exposed himself and combated self, carried out self-criticism consciously, and said emotionally to everyone, "There is nothing frightening in a model falling from the '4-good' rank. But it is frightening when the leadership in charge of grasping the model thinks of 'stepping down.' Although the company has fallen from the rank of 4-good, the thought of the leadership is that it should catch up."

Not long afterward, Chang Shu-wu, in accordance with the decision of the Party committee led a work team to the 3rd company. Later the 3rd company was once more back in the ranks of 4-good companies in 1969.

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Chang Shu-wu in his diary wrote, "People who are modest will make capital accumulation daily, people who are arrogant will daily use up his past merits." On the road of carrying out reading conscientiously for the revolution, he did not use the accomplishments he acquired through study as a wall to protect himself, but used them as a step ladder by which he could energetically scale the heights of Chairman Mao's philosophical thinking.

By the correspondent of Chieh-fang-chün Pao
and correspondent of New China News Agency

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Vice Chairman of Hsien Revolutionary Committee Works Hard for Revolution

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Mar. 26, 1971)

the masses describe wu shu-kuei, who is vice-chairman of the hsiuwen county revolutionary committee of kweichow province in southwest china, as a good cadre. he persists in studying and applying mao tsetung thought in a living way in the course of struggle, deals with concrete situations and has close ties with the masses in working for the revolution.

following the great leader chairman mao's teaching "to investigate a problem is, indeed, to solve it", wu shu-kuei constantly works in the basic units to grasp problems first hand in order to give correct guidance.

wu shu-kuei came to work in hsiuwen county when the cultural revolution began. there was then a severe drought in the area. the rice plants were on the point of withering. the day after his arrival, he carried chairman mao's works with him and went to the wuli commune which was the worst hit. he joined the commune members in studying chairman mao's brilliant work "the foolish old man who removed the mountains" to increase their confidence in overcoming the drought. then he led the peasants and cadres in working out concrete measures. they found a spring in a mountain cave and decided to use the water to irrigate the land. wu shu-kuei's fine leadership inspired the commune members. with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm, they pooled their wisdom and worked out ways to lead the water uphill. this defeated the drought. wu shu-kuei summed up and popularized their experience throughout the county. as a result, a good harvest was wrested throughout the county.

wu shu-kuei went to the shuitang brigade of san yuan people's commune, one production team of which had got good harvests two years running by adopting a fine strain of rice. he joined the commune members in productive labour and in studying chairman mao's works and called on many poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres to help them sum up their experience. after the autumn harvest, he called an on-the-spot meeting of cadres of communes and brigades on the decision of the county revolutionary committee. the experience was studied and applied, bringing good results throughout the county in 1970. total grain output was the highest in history.

wherever he goes, wu shu-kuei takes part in productive labour. he sees this as a vital measure for maintaining close ties with the masses and preventing from backsliding to revisionism. he defies fatigue and dirt, always ready to take up the hardest jobs like other commune members. the people said: "wu shu-kuei is a good cadre that can be trusted." when he works in the production brigades or teams, he eats and lives and studies chairman mao's works with poor and lower-middle peasants who do not have enough labour power and have difficulties. returning home from the fields, he helps them cut firewood, carry water, mill flour and any other chores he can do. he often says: "in the vile old society, my father was tortured to death by the japanese aggressors. mother took me out begging when i was only ten. it is the party and chairman mao who saved me and brought me up to be a communist and a cadre. i will never forget the misery of the old days."

wu shu-kuei thinks that the relationship between the cadres and the masses manifests that between the party and the people, and that a communist party member should always show concern for the people, bringing them the party's warmth and care.

one day toward the end of last year, when he learned that some poor and lower-middle peasants of a production team suffered losses from a fire, he set off with some comrades bringing relief supplies. they went door to door to visit the people and propagated chairman mao's great principle of self-reliance and hard struggle, which greatly encouraged the commune members. they showed gratitude for the party's attention and pledged to farm well for the revolution and make greater contributions to the country.

over the past few years, wu shu-kuei has walked over every mountain and crossed the rivers, even to the most out-of-the-way mountain areas and villages. he propagates mao tsetung thought, leads the masses in remaking nature and has profound proletarian feelings for the masses of the locality. the poor and lower-middle peasants call him a leader who makes a living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

PLA

PLA Artillery Regiment Party Committee Carries Out Chairman Mao's "May 7" Directive

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 25, 1971)

the party committee of an artillery regiment of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army implements chairman mao's brilliant "may 7" directive and leads the regiment in farmwork and other productive work, in addition to its regular military duties. this has heightened the revolutionization and militancy of the regiment.

the commanders and fighters of the regiment reclaimed wasteland to grow grain and oil-bearing crops and vegetables around their barracks and positions and raised pigs. the regiment is self-sufficient in edible oil, meat and vegetables and makes contributions to the country's socialist construction.

the party committee recognized chairman mao's "may 7" directive as a development of his constant thinking on army building under the new historical conditions. this directive is of great historic significance and strategic importance for the army in retaining its fine qualities as a people's army, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and accelerating the country's socialist revolution and construction and in promoting preparedness against war. the committee members conscientiously studied and firmly implemented this directive to promote the revolutionization of their thinking.

chang jen, former secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the regiment, had worked, when he was only fourteen, as a shepherd for a landlord before liberation. he said: "we are worker and peasant soldiers with a fine tradition of being able to fight the enemy and do farm work.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and the counter-revolutionary revisionists peng teh-huai and lo jui-ching tried to change the political colour of the army. chairman mao teaches us: 'our army should study politics and military affairs, raise its educational level, and also engage in agriculture and side-occupations and run small or medium-sized factories to make products for its own needs or for exchange with the state against equal values.' this is a fundamental measure for our army in keeping its fine qualities and preventing revisionist corrosion." he often joins the fighters in productive labour.

at the beginning of last spring, the regiment was collecting manure. tang chang-shun, a member of the party committee, looked for manure despite bad weather. he worked for five days and nights. he led the fighters in collecting more than 80,000 baskets of manure. this laid a good foundation for the year's high yields.

other members of the party committee also constantly go down to the basic units to live and work with the cadres and fighters. in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, they draw political inspiration and remould their thinking. they are praised by the cadres and fighters as good leaders in carrying out the "may 7" directive.

chairman mao points out in the "may 7" directive: "our army should also do mass work and participate in the socialist education movement in the factories and the villages. when the socialist education movement is over, it will always find mass work to do so as to be always at one with the masses."

following this teaching, the regimental party committee led a mao tsetung thought propaganda team to support agriculture. they left the barracks to spread mao tsetung thought among the rural cadres and poor and lower-middle peasants in the locality, and joined them in the living study and application of chairman mao's works and in productive labour.

in carrying out the directive, the party committee pays close attention to helping the cadres and fighters heighten their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

boundlessly loyal to the great leader chairman mao, the commanders and fighters of the fifth company of the regiment displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and combined fighting with production in the years of revolutionary war. they fought well and produced ample food and clothing during the difficult war years. in fulfilling its combined duties as a fighting, work and production unit, the company's party branch firmly grasped the fundamental task of educating the cadres and fighters in mao tsetung thought to help them raise their awareness of the struggle between the two lines. as a result, the work of army building was well done in the company and it was commended as an exemplary company of the kwangchow units.

the regimental party committee cited the example of the fifth company to help the cadres and fighters of the regiment understand that in carrying out the "may 7" directive it was essential to apply mao tsetung thought in educating the people and remoulding their thinking and helping them heighten their

awareness of the struggle between the two lines. it organized the unit to recall the army's glorious tradition, how the army had reclaimed wasteland and engaged in production in the nanniwan production campaign to smash the kuomintang's economic blockade, and now it had contributed to the victories over the enemies and to national liberation. the commanders and fighters recognized that working with one's hands in the spirit of self-reliance and combining fighting with production were effective weapons of the p.l.a. in defeating the enemy and winning victory. the whole regiment was thus mobilized to carry forward the revolutionary nanniwan spirit.

the cadres and fighters of the repair centre of the regimental logistics department launched revolutionary mass criticism. they condemned the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist absurdities such as "technique first", the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. this aroused their revolutionary enthusiasm to make technical innovations by self-reliance and hard work. starting with indigenous methods, they used hand tools in the absence of machines to overcome technical difficulties. finally they were able to make major overhauls of equipment. they helped the commune, brigades and production teams in the locality repair their trucks, tractors and other farm implements. the repair centre won popular approval and was commended as an advanced collective of the kwangchow units in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought.

the regimental party committee pays attention to carrying out the "may 7" directive even when the unit is on brief, mobile assignments. the unit was assigned to perform duties in a place where conditions were difficult. the unit had to fetch grain and vegetables from a supply centre more than 100 kilometres away. the party committee decided to carry out the "may 7" directive despite the difficult conditions. they worked for preparedness against war and promoted production by reclaiming wasteland. pan hai-pin, regimental commander and deputy secretary of the party committee, joined the commanders and fighters of the second machine-gun company in studying the directive and terracing fields in their spare time for growing vegetables. other companies followed this example and reclaimed about six hectares of land within one week. in two months the regiment became self-sufficient in vegetables. this helped the regiment fulfil its military tasks successfully.

while engaged in preparedness against war, the regiment in the past few years produced 77.5 tons of grain, 35 tons of peanuts and 500 tons of vegetables, and contributed its share to the socialist construction of the motherland.

AGRICULTURE

East China Tea-Growing Commune Gets Bumper Grain and Tea Harvests

(NCNA-English Hofei, Mar. 25, 1971)

the poor and lower-middle peasants of shucha people's commune of shucheng county in east china's anhwei province have achieved high yields of both grain and tea by learning the revolutionary spirit of tachai brigade, national pace-setter in agriculture, and working hard. total output of tea and grain last year surpassed the previous peaks. in addition, the commune developed its diversified economy in an all-round way.

the commune is in a hilly area. irrigation was poor and output very low before liberation. under the wise leadership of chairman mao, the poor and lower-middle peasants embarked on the road of socialist collectivization after liberation and made big advances in production. in 1958, the shucha people's commune was set up, the first in the county. within a week, the great leader chairman mao inspected this commune.

inspired by this, the commune members worked with soaring revolutionary enthusiasm to develop their collective economy. they worked out a plan to open new tea plantations on barren slopes. they kept advancing courageously along the socialist road indicated by chairman mao.

but the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in anhwei province did their utmost to sabotage the people's efforts. a handful of capitalist-roaders wanted to divert the masses back to the old road of individual farming from socialist collectivization. they ordered division of the commune's farmland and tea plantations among individual households. the poor and lower-middle peasants resolutely followed chairman mao's teaching "only socialism can save china" and waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the capitalist-roaders. the masses exposed the capitalist-roaders' scheme as an attempt to restore capitalism and beat it back.

holding high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres of the commune rebelled against the handful of capitalist-roaders during the great proletarian cultural revolution, criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line they pushed and exposed their crime in undermining the projected tea plantations.

founded in 1968, the shucha commune revolutionary committee worked hard to grasp revolution and promote production. it appointed shih fa-yin, a communist party member and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee, to lead 500 members in building a new tea plantation. they were to work on the project at chingkang ridge which chairman mao once inspected.

they lived on the hill during the project. they had to blast a ridge, build stone dykes and terrace the field. they studied chairman mao's brilliant three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), followed the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the tachai brigade, and won one victory after another.

shih fa-yin, an old poor peasant who has profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, drew tremendous inspiration and encouragement by recalling the happy occasion when he saw chairman mao inspect the commune in 1958. displaying the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, he took the lead in working on hanging cliffs and steep slopes to chisel holes and set off explosives. following his example, every commune member working on the project defied difficulties and they vied with each other to do the heaviest work. in nine months, they levelled a ridge five metres high, 153 metres long and 12 metres wide, dug 130 ponds and carried 35,000 cubic metres of stonework along a winding 800-metre long mountain path to build 100 stone dykes and four hectares of terraced field. the barren slopes were turned into a tea plantation.

the commune has built 113 hectares of tea plantations since the beginning of the cultural revolution. all the nearby barren slopes have been covered with greenery. it improved the 120-hectare old tea plantation so as to facilitate scientific cultivation. it introduced advanced techniques in tea-leaf picking, pruning, sowing and grafting to increase output and improve quality.

the commune worked to increase grain production at the same time. bringing into full play the superiority of the people's commune, it undertook water conservancy and other farmland capital construction, building 55 small reservoirs and digging and renovating 260 ponds in the past dozen years. it increased the double-crop acreage and improved the methods of cultivation. this increased grain output by a big margin. members of the commune are at present engaged in digging a waterway across the main grain growing areas to improve the natural conditions.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BULGARIA

Newly Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Bulgaria Leaves Peking for His Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1971)

chao chin, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the bulgarian people's republic, left here for his post by train today.

CHINA AND BURMA

CPB Central Committee Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 24, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of burma sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on march 17 extending congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china
comrades:

we have learned the good news that the people's republic of china successfully launched a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite on march 3, 1971. this satellite is now continuing the planned work of scientific experiment and successfully sending back information to the departments concerned.

comrades, we are overjoyed at and proud of this success.

we hold that this victory is a victory of great mao tsetung thought.

this is a great victory achieved by the chinese people under the leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao.

it is also a victory for the proletariat and oppressed nations of various countries.

we are deeply convinced that the great chinese people, guided by marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought, will achieve one victory after another in all fields.

long live great mao tsetung thought exclamation

wish the great chinese people success exclamation

long live chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the people of the world exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation

central committee of the communist party of burma
march 17, 1971

CAMBODIA

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Issues 20th Message to Khmer Nation (Last Part)

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued here on march 23 his 20th message to the khmer nation (last part). full text of this part reads:

dear compatriots,

in the last part of my 20th message to our nation, allow me to present you the estimates made by some sensible and far-sighted american personages. according to their estimation, u.s. imperialism can never win the war in indochina and will be compelled to get away in the near future.

the lonnolites are doing their utmost to make you believe that their regime, good or bad, will last forever. they say that it is because the americans will forever remain the masters of indochina and will consequently prevent their regime from falling.

now, the fact is entirely opposite to the shameless and false affirmation of sirik matak who ignominiously cried out again recently that final victory belongs to his gang.

therefore, i hope the buddhist monks and the compatriots who do not know the actual situation of u.s. imperialism in its home and the actual situation in indochina will acquaint themselves with the following testimonies:

-- a.f.p. in a dispatch on february 25, 1971, said: "concern in congress and among the public has grown because of increasing difficulties in laos and cambodia, mounting u.s. losses .... republican senator jacob javits ... today made a speech in chicago calling for the withdrawal of all u.s. forces from indochina by july 1 next year.

"religious organisations are meeting here (in washington) ... to launch a nationwide campaign .... the aim of the campaign is to bring pressure on the government to end the u.s. engagement in indochina by the end of next december.

"the national committee for student mobilisation ... is planning a new series of demonstrations starting with a march on washington on april 23."

-- u.p.i. reported on february 25, 1971 that rep. michael j. harrington, democrat of massachusetts, said: "without congressional sanctions, without declaration of war, the united states is now fighting in three nations -- south vietnam, cambodia and ... laos." harrington called on congress "to thwart at every possible instance" continued u.s. involvement in indochina ... harrington said the (nixon) administration "has repeatedly disregarded national abhorrence of this disastrous misadventure ...." he said, "our contribution to the misery and death and homelessness of thousands of people in a far away land mounts with every hour."

-- the journal "le monde" reported in february, 1971, that "the extension of all sorts of air operations to laos and cambodia and the actual engagement of the united states on the side of the fragile lon nol regime open the door to all adventures .... economically, the balance-sheet of the last two years is much more sombre. mr. nixon ... entered the year 1971 without eliminating inflation but consequently with an unemployment record ... and a sensible recession .... american worker ... does not like to see his real revenue ... reduced .... this is what has happened since 1965, and in addition to it the fear of unemployment came up in the past two years.

-- "le monde", again in an article by jacques amalric on january 25, 1971, said that "among all the problems which divide america, the war in vietnam ... leads the van. this conflict ... itself reveals the impossibilities to gain. it has aggravated all (the diseases of the united states), draining away tens of milliards of dollars which have been necessary to build the "grand society" that mr. johnson promised his electors in 1964. the war is not only a financial abyss, but also a cancer which is undermining the american society, aggravating the crisis of civilization throughout the society and leaving all it has touched to rot.

-- an a.p. report from washington on february 22, 1971, said: "senate democratic leader mike mansfield ... commented ... 'we have three fronts there now (in indochina) and that's three too many'."

-- a.f.p. in a dispatch from saigon on january 10, 1971, said: " ... two (u.s.) officers have been killed by their own men. it is the first time for the american command to talk about the incident openly. according to several newspaper articles, such incidents have become more and more frequent in south vietnam. in fact, it was reported by american observers that many such cases have already taken place there. the men of the troops, refusing to go to fight, have threatened their officers with arms or grenades. a new expression in the military vocabulary now found in saigon is 'fragging'. it describes the action of militarymen. they hurled a fragmentation grenade at their officers or sub-officers who wanted them to go to fight."

-- a.f.p. in a report from saigon on january 11, 1971, said: " ... similar incidents are still too numerous, especially those caused by the falling morale of the american army. the army have often refused to fight and used more and more drugs, from the marijuana regarded as light drug to the heroine which can be obtained at a low price in south vietnam. an incident rapidly degenerated into a racial conflict ... with 29 wounded. american military sources pointed out that as a matter of fact, the scuffle has rapidly become a racial incident between the white and black men of the troops."

-- american journal "the evening star" reported on december 19, 1970: "president nixon ... recognizes the utter bankruptcy of the policy of vietnamization .... vietnamization was not new. the french had tried it .... in the end, however, the american soldiers had to take over as the french did earlier, because most vietnamese did not share the belief that it was their war, but saw it as ours. indeed, vietnamization was doomed because at its foundation was a government recognized not only as self-serving and corrupt, but as the handmaiden of american power. it didn't matter whether its head was named diem, ky or thieu. vietnamese knew that they remained in office thanks only to american support .... more and more, then, vietnamization looks as though it will be not nixon's salvation but nixon's disaster".

-- u.p.i. reported on february 25, 1971, "senator hubert h. humphrey, democrat-minnesota, ... was asked if he advocated a pullout of all allied forces from laos and cambodia now. 'i surely do', he said. we have no business there."

-- a.p. reported on february 23, 1971: "senate democrats voted 31-8 tuesday to seek the withdrawal of all united states forces from indochina during the two years of the 92nd congress .... 'the purpose behind this is ... to bring about an end to this tragic and mistaken war', said democratic senate leader mike mansfield."

-- a.p. reported on february 22, 1971: "senator george mc govern said monday his reading of reports from laos indicated to him 'the military situation is desperate' .... congress has the obligation to pass legislation to cut off funds for the war."

-- a.p. said on february 14, 1971: "illinois senators adlai stevenson iii and charles h. percy said sunday the nixon administration should declare a definite schedule for the withdrawal of all american troops .... one reason ... is to make it crystal clear to thieu and ky that we will not stay in south east asia forever propping up that regime ..., corrupt and autocratic regime."

-- a.p. reported on february 18, 1971: "former u.s. ambassador averell harriman said thursday, 'this war cannot be won. we can expand it, yes, into laos and we have done it into cambodia .... we now are encouraging asians to fight asians. it's said we have gained a year. a year for what? for another year of war? if we stay there forever we can impose thieu but there will be others to take over later. it is evident the nixon's administration wants to win militarily. we'll never succeed in that. we can succeed for a short period but not in the long run'."

-- "look", a u.s. magazine, said in an article by j. robert moskin, foreign editor, on december 29, 1970: " ... i must repeat what i concluded after my last visit to saigon: we ought to get out sooner not later, in fact, get out now. i found nothing to change that view in hanoi."

-- a.p. reported from washington on march 4, 1971, "senator vance hartke, democrat-indiana, proposed thursday a resolution urging president nixon to withdraw immediately all united states forces in south vietnam, cambodia and laos. hartke said the issue to be faced is ... ending ... this slaughter of innocent people and this defilement of america's ideal -- the war must end and it must end now, hartke said."

these are most convincing testimonies "delivered in bulk" by the most far-sighted and most upright american personages

including the u.s. representatives and senators of nixon's own party, and also by the most important newspapers and reviews of what is called a free world and of the american camp itself. the testimonies clearly demonstrate the following:

-- firstly, if the war in indochina continues for some more years, the internal situation of the united states (galloping inflation, insolvable budget deficit, record unemployment, and deepening, incurable recession) will become catastrophic. the disastrous economic and financial situation in the united states will no more allow nixon to prolong his war and neo-colonialism in indo-china and will first of all oblige him to drop the mercenary regimes of thieu-ky and of lon nol-sirik matak.

-- secondly, the american people have enough of the war in indo-china and of the regime of thieu-ky. the most influential american personages do not hesitate to openly call it the corrupt and feudal regime which lives only by the will of its master, nixon. the government of thieu-ky will be eliminated some time or other by the american people and the american congress. without thieu-ky and their army, the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak will immediately die ipso facto.

-- thirdly, the majority of the representatives of the american people (representatives and senators) as well as the masses of american students, religious believers, workers, etc., will compel their government to put an end to the war in indochina around 1972. on march 1 this year, the american people decided to explode a very powerful bomb inside the "capitol", the historic palace of the u.s. congress, in order to let the american representatives and senators know that they should force nixon, the big war criminal, to put an end to the war in indochina and to abandon the puppet "republics" of saigon and phnom penh. please read on this subject the reuter cable signed by michael kraft: "a powerful bomb, apparently planted as an anti-war protest, exploded early today in the capital, home of the u.s. congress and one of america's proudest landmarks. the explosion buckled and cracked walls and floors, broke windows .... in all seven rooms were affected .... it was the worst disaster to hit the hallowed capitol, since the british troops burned the congressional building in 1814."

on the same day, the american people in the city of des moines greeted their head of state nixon with snowballs. u.s.i.s., information service of the american government, cabled the following: "a crowd of ... anti-war protesters faced the president as he left the iowa state capitol. a number of snowballs arched in his direction." such is the political situation in the country of nixon. it is important that the lonnolites should be aware of it exclamation

-- fourthly, american soldiers will fight no more. so nixon hired 200,000 lon nol's soldiers to serve in their place. but in 1972 or 1973, the american congress will cut without doubt the credits for lonnolites. under these conditions, the fall of the regime of traitors is certain.

-- fifthly, all the sensible americans have come to the conclusion that the war of nixon and his lackeys in saigon, vientiane and phnom penh may be prolonged (and with it the sufferings of our people and our motherland will also be prolonged and develop), but it cannot defeat the patriotic indochinese people. consequently, they have come to the conclusion that it is most desirable that the united states of america quit indochina at the earliest and without delay.

dear compatriots:

it is time for you to get rid of these madmen who are very dangerous for the future of our motherland and our khmer race.

but if those living under the yoke of the lon nol-sirik matak gang have no courage to drive them from power, they must know that nixon will lose the indochinese war and be compelled to let the gang fall within two years at the latest. the lonnolites have pinned all their "hopes" on a possible victory of their u.s. masters and saigon sub-masters (thieu-ky) in khe sanh and tchepone and on the "ho chi minh trail". but this "victory" expected so much by them has become a defeat, the most ignominious defeat ever suffered by u.s. imperialism, and this is thanks to the heroism and military strength of the anti-imperialist fraternal peoples of viet nam and laos. the three indochinese peoples including the n.u.f.c. -- that is to say, including our patriotic people -- will certainly win complete victory.

those who cooperate voluntarily with u.s. imperialism, the army of thieu-ky and the "republic" of lon nol-sirik matak will inevitably receive the most severe punishment from the tribunal of the khmer people of the n.u.f.c. however, those who collaborated with u.s. imperialism, the army of thieu-ky and the phnom penh regime but have now wisely broken off with them and ceased to cooperate with them will be judged with understanding and mercy by our patriotic and resistant people.

those who joined the n.u.f.c. earlier will be welcomed by our national united front which does not exclude any ideology, any belief, any tendency or any political party, provided that they have not betrayed the national ideals for independence and against imperialism.

sirik matak and lon nol have promised you victory for their camp in the present war. these prophets are no better than the americans, who have openly admitted that they will inevitably be defeated in the war of indochina. therefore, the lon nol-sirik matak regime will inevitably collapse, too.

i solemnly advise those serving the lon nol-sirik matak regime (including military men) to abandon it as soon as possible, if you do not want to jeopardize your future irremediably.

long live the n.u.f.c. exclamation

long live the patriotic khmer people exclamation

long live the p.a.f.n.l. of kampuchea exclamation

victory will belong to them exclamation

/ march 23, 1971

Samdech Sihanouk Answers Questions Posed by A.K.I. Director's Office

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1971)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, sent a telegram to the a.k.i. director's office answering its questions. the full text of the telegram reads:

the director's office of the a.k.i.
liberated zone of the national united front of cambodia

i thank you for your message dated march 10, 1971, and have the honour to send you my answers to the questions you put to me. responding magnificently to my solemn appeal dated march 23, 1970, our people have most valiantly taken the destiny of the fatherland into their hands. lon nol, sirik matak and their gang believed that, on the one hand, sihanouk would spend the rest of his life tranquilly on the riviera like the vietnamese ex-emperor bao dai, and on the other hand, the khmer people would quickly resign themselves to allowing cambodia to become the slave of u.s. neo-colonialist imperialism and serve the latter as a new base for its aggression against the neighbouring peoples and for the consolidation of the yankee empire in southeast asia. nixon and the c.i.a. commanded the putsch of march 18, 1970 through remote control but find it to no avail today. the united front of the three indochinese peoples was formed on april 25, 1970, and immediately after that the asian common front of struggle against u.s. imperialism was established in which the people's republic of china and the democratic people's republic of korea are united with the khmer, lao and vietnamese peoples. with china as their reliable and very powerful great rear, the three indochinese peoples have inflicted upon the enemy u.s. imperialism, its lackeys and sub-lackeys crushing and successive defeats on the three battlefields of cambodia, viet nam and laos. these defeats show the world that nixon and the u.s.a. which claim to be the greatest military and economic power of the world are doomed to total, unavoidable defeat in indochina. in eleven months of struggle in cambodia, our glorious people and their heroic armed forces of national liberation have succeeded in liberating seven-tenths of the national territory with about four million inhabitants. to the greatest happiness of the population of the liberated zones, people's power was established there to put into effect the political programme of the n.u.f.c. and finally to isolate and confine the lonnolite traitor-bandits and puppets and their u.s. patrons in their last den, phnom penh. before march 18, 1970, we khmer patriots pursued on the basis of national unity a very correct policy of independence, neutrality and progress by relying upon our own strength and national resources. beginning march 18, the lonnolite traitors put forward a totally different policy which, they asserted, would make cambodia much more peaceful, independent, rich, happy and developed than in the days of sihanouk. the result of this radical change of policy by lon nol, sirik matak, ngoc thann, in tam, cheng heng and company is "convincing" in the sense that 70 per cent of the nation's achievements in 17 years of independence was destroyed in 12 months while not a single new achievement was made by the lonnolites. cambodia, previously an exporter of rubber, tyres, timber, plywood, rice, maize and other cereals, fish and other agricultural and industrial products, today becomes an importer of everything in those

zones of the fatherland not yet liberated. according to the latest u.s. press dispatches, the value of the riel has dropped by 70 per cent as compared with february 1970. even western observers in phnom penh admitted that the price of rice and other daily consumer goods has trebled or quadrupled; all this has happened despite the pouring of 255 million u.s. dollars into the coffers of the anti-popular, anti-national and anti-constitutional republic of lon nol. this republic boasts of possessing one of the biggest armies in the world in point of manpower. but this army was crushed and disintegrated by the regular army, regional forces and militia units of the patriotic khmer people in every encounter. the so-called policy of national salvation of the lonnolites has made the zones of cambodia not yet liberated the most damaged, poverty-stricken, backward, unhappy and despised of all u.s. neo-colonies. such unhappiness and humiliation, unprecedented in the history of nearly 2,000 years of our kampuchea and for which the bestial gang of the lonnolites must be held entirely responsible, have opened the eyes of the youth, national elites and military men who were previously deceived by the propaganda of the putschists of march 18, 1970. many of the compatriots who were deceived by the lonnolites are now rising to fight actively in diverse ways and means against the odious regime and the intolerable dictatorship of the traitors. some are fighting by joining the n.u.f.c.; some are struggling most courageously in phnom penh and even in other cities or places still occupied by the enemy; others are in fact waiting for the first opportunity to come over to our n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. in the liberated zone, where the n.u.f.c. and the r.g.n.u.c. under the leadership of his excellency khieu samphan are working magnificently for the fatherland and the people with the enthusiastic and unanimous all-out support of the people. genuine democracy, social justice and striking economic, cultural and social progress have been realized in spite of the war. the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c. responsible members abroad have made parallel efforts in the international political and diplomatic spheres in the service of our fatherland and our people for winning support for their just cause by the people the world over. the people of the world including the american people are supporting us firmly and enthusiastically. some thirty socialist, neutral, progressive and anti-imperialist sovereign countries, nation-wide national liberation movements and international organizations have formally recognized the r.g.n.u.c. the n.u.f.c. was formally recognized and supported by all socialist countries, all anti-imperialist non-aligned countries and anti-imperialist leftwing parties in capitalist countries. the prestige of the n.u.f.c. and r.g.n.u.c., that is to say the prestige of the khmer people and independent and non-aligned cambodia which is fighting against u.s. imperialism, is rising steadily in the international sphere, whereas the prestige of the so-called republic of lon nol is non-existent. this sham republic has no future because it is going ineluctably to die with u.s. imperialism in indochina. the aggression committed against our country by nixon's armed forces in may, 1970 and against laos at the beginning of this year is only a disgraceful confession of the smarting and irreversible defeat of nixon's sinister "vietnamization". our war of liberation may last some more years in view of the fickle perfidy and material and financial means of the u.s. enemy. however, the people in the world, in cambodia and in the united states have no doubt about our victory, the victory of the three indochinese peoples, khmer, viet nam and laos. the three indochinese peoples will not fail to completely sweep away the u.s. imperialists and their vile mercenaries from our three countries and will never let them come again.

i take this opportunity to express my intense and most affectionate and grateful feeling as well as my great admiration to our glorious and heroic people's fighters; to their admirable leaders, especially his excellencies khieu samphan, nu nim and hou yuon; to ladies and gentlemen -- other r.g.n.u.c. members and military and civil n.u.f.c. cadres; to all n.u.f.c. members both believers and non-believers of religion; and to our resistant or honest compatriots in areas not yet liberated.

long live cambodia exclamation

long live the khmer people exclamation

long live the national united front of cambodia exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, march 14, 1971.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

CPC Central Committee, State Council Give Grand Banquet Celebrating Brilliant Victories of Three Indochinese Peoples in War against US Aggression and for National Salvation and Welcoming Arrival in Peking of Vietnamese, Laotian Comrades-in-Arms

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china this evening gave a grand banquet warmly celebrating the brilliant victories won by the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and warmly welcoming the arrival in peking of comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and professor nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk attended the banquet on invitation.

seated at the table for the guests of honour together with samdech and madame sihanouk, comrade le duan, comrade kaysone phomvihan and professor nguyen van hieu were other vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms and korean comrades-in-arms:

comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government and minister of foreign affairs; comrade ha huy giap, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, deputy head of the propaganda board of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of culture of the government; and comrade

ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china;

le quang chanh, member of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee; and tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking;

comrades sanan soutthichack and maysouk, members of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front; comrade thong savath kay kham phi thoune, deputy director of the general office of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front; and laotian friend general nuon mongkhunvilay and madame mongkhunvilay, who are now in peking; and

comrade hyon jun guk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyon jun guk.

present at the banquet were leading comrades of the chinese party and state: comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and premier of the state council; comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; comrades wu fa-hsien, li tso-peng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chiefs of the general staff of the p.l.a.; comrade chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department; comrade wang tung-hsing, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; and comrade kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

at a time when reports of victory are pouring in from the front of resistance against u.s. aggression in indochina and when the chinese people are celebrating the splendid victories won along highway 9 and on various other battlefields in cambodia, laos and south viet nam, the arrival in peking of comrade le duan, comrade kaysone phomvihan, professor nguyen van hieu and other vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms for a get-together with their comrades-in-arms in the great rear area gives great joy and encouragement to the chinese people.

the grand banquet was held in the magnificent great hall of the people. on the platform of the banquet hall were the national flag of the kingdom of cambodia, the flag of the laotian patriotic front, the official flag of the republic of south viet nam, the national flag of the democratic republic of viet nam, the national flag of the democratic people's republic of korea and the national flag of the people's republic of china.

the banquet began with the playing of the national anthem of the kingdom of cambodia, the song of the laotian patriotic front, the official song of the republic of south viet nam, the national anthem of the democratic republic of viet nam, the national anthem of the democratic people's republic of korea and the national anthem of the people's republic of china.

the banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere of the militant friendship and great unity of the peoples of cambodia, laos, viet nam, korea and china.

comrade chou en-lai spoke at the banquet. on behalf of chairman mao and vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china, the chinese government and the chinese people, he expressed a warm welcome to comrade le duan, comrade kaysone phomvihan, professor nguyen van hieu and other vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms from the forefront of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation in indochina, and extended warmest congratulations to the three indochinese peoples on their brilliant victories in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

then, comrade le duan, comrade kaysone phomvihan, professor nguyen van hieu and samdech sihanouk made enthusiastic speeches. they voiced the vietnamese, laotian and khmer peoples' firm determination to strengthen their unity and defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors in conformity with the spirit of the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples.

all the speeches were punctuated by stormy applause.

during the banquet the band played revolutionary cambodian, laotian, vietnamese, korean and chinese songs. the vietnamese song "brilliant exploits in the battles along highway 9" drew stormy applause.

the banquet celebrating the great victories won by the indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation closed with the playing of the chinese revolutionary song "the people of the world are sure to win".

attending the banquet on invitation were:

prince norodom yuvaneath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk, and his wife; princess norodom roeungsy, daughter of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ketn kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; madame kou roun; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and minister of economy and finance of the royal government of national union of cambodia; general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the r.g.n.u.c., and his wife; keat chhon, alternate member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.c. central committee and minister delegate to the prime minister; van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and his wife; ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and his wife; and other distinguished cambodian guests; and

all the diplomatic officials of the embassies of the democratic republic of viet nam, the republic of south viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

also present at the banquet were:

members and alternate members of the c.p.c. central committee wang hsin-ting, kuang jen-nung, liu hsien-chuan, chen shih-chu, wu teh, wu jui-lin, keng piao, fang yi, shih shao-hua and wu chung;

leading members of the general departments, services and arms of the chinese people's liberation army, the p.l.a. peking units and the peking garrison tien wei-hsin, yen chun, wu hsin-chuan, yao kuo-min, chou shih-chung, chang yun-lung, tung chao, yuan hua-ping and chai cheng-wen;

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress hua lo-keng, chi fang, chuang hsi-chuan, chu ko-chen and hsieh fu-min;

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chi peng-fei, li yao-wen, nan nien-lung, chen teh-ho, wang ten-yang, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang yu-heng, mao pao-chung, wang liang-en, yang ten-chung, pai hsiang-kuo, chen chieh, kao li-hsing, liu ta-yu, chang wen-min, yang chieh, kuo lu, li hsin, chen jen-hung, hsing cheng-chin, tsao cheng, li ching-chuan, nao liang, chang chi-chih, hsien li-fu, liu chien-kung, tai cheng-yuan, lu ying, ting kuo-yu, ting hsi-lin, wang kuo-chuan, lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, lai ta-yuan and wang yu-ching, as well as representatives of p.l.a. "five-good" fighters, workers and peasants in the chinese capital.

Premier Chou En-lai's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of premier chou en-lai's speech at the banquet given this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council celebrating the brilliant victories won by the people of the three indochinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and welcoming comrade le duan, comrade kaysone phomvihan and professor nguyen van hieu:

respected comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

respected comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the laotian patriotic front,

respected professor nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

comrades and friends,

at a time when tidings of victory are streaming in from the front of resistance against u.s. aggression in indochina, comrades le duan and kaysone phomvihan, professor nguyen van hieu and other vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms have come to peking from the front. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung and vice-chairman lin piao and on behalf of the central committee of the communist party of china and the chinese government and people, i express warm welcome to you.

today it gives us particular warmth and great joy to have in our midst our comrades-in-arms from viet nam, laos, cambodia and korea in joint celebration of the brilliant victories won by the three indochinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. this fully demonstrates our militant friendship and great unity.

recently, the armed forces and people of laos and south viet nam have fought splendidly in the campaign of highway 9. they have wiped out enemy effectives by whole regiments and brigades and defeated the so-called air superiority of u.s. imperialism, inflicting heavy casualties on the u.s. and puppet forces, who fled helter-skelter and collapsed along the whole line. the adventurous military scheme painstakingly plotted by the nixon government for invading laos has suffered ignominious defeat.

at the same time, on the various battlefields in cambodia, laos and south viet nam, the three peoples of indochina, coordinating closely with one another and taking the initiative in launching offensives, have mounted fierce attacks on the enemy and won one major victory after another.

the great victory won along highway 9 is of great strategic importance to the overall situation in the three indochinese peoples' war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. it has upset the u.s. imperialist global plan for aggression and frustrated the nixon government's vicious scheme of "vietnamizing" its war of aggression against viet nam and of the nixon doctrine of using the local people to fight the local people and using asians to fight asians, thus landing nixon in an unprecedented dilemma. the great victory of this campaign has fully demonstrated the boundless might of the people's war, given the three indochinese peoples further initiative on the battlefield, and brought about a new situation on the entire battlefront in indochina.

the chinese people warmly hail the brilliant victories won by the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia. we extend the warmest congratulations and highest respects to our comrades-in-arms at the front of the war against u.s. aggression.

u.s. imperialism is not reconciled to its defeat, and it is still putting up a desperate struggle. while fabricating lies to cover up its defeat, the nixon government is now carrying out wanton bombing of the democratic republic of viet nam and is even preparing new military adventures. particularly in the dry season between the winter this year and the next spring, it will embark on still greater war adventures in a last desperate struggle for nixon's campaign for the next presidential elections. but we are firmly convinced that in the face of the united fight of the three peoples of indochina, the u.s. aggressors cannot save themselves from their doomed defeat, no matter what military adventures they may resort to.

comrades and friends exclamation

u.s. imperialism is the common enemy of the people of the whole world as well as the most ferocious enemy of the asian people. not only is u.s. imperialism continuously expanding its war of aggression in indochina, it is also constantly carrying out frantic war provocations against the democratic people's republic of korea. it is energetically

fostering japanese militarism and directing the spearhead of aggression against the peoples of korea, china, the three indochinese countries and other countries in asia. these aggressive designs of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries are arousing the firm opposition of the japanese people and other peoples of asia.

the peoples of viet nam, laos, cambodia, korea and china have a glorious tradition of unity against imperialism. and now, we are all confronted with the aggression and threats by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. the common struggle against the common enemy has closely linked us together. we believe that the peoples of viet nam, laos, cambodia, korea, china and other asian countries, strengthening their unity and fighting together, will certainly smash all aggressive schemes of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

firmly following their great leader chairman mao's teachings, the chinese people will unswervingly fulfil their proletarian internationalist duty, give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and give firm support to the korean people's struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression and for the unification of their fatherland and to the revolutionary struggles of the peoples of asia and the world. the chinese people are determined to unite with the people of the whole world in the common fight for the thorough defeat of the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

in conclusion, i ask you all to raise your glasses and drink a toast,

to the great victories of the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the militant unity and great friendship of the peoples of viet nam, laos, cambodia, korea and china,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of prince souphanouvong,

to the health of president nguyen huu tho,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of premier kim il sung,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade kaysone phomvihan,

to the health of professor nguyen van hieu,

to the health of general nuon mongkhunvilay and mme. mongkhunvilay,

to the health of ambassador hyon jun guk and mme. hyon jun guk, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Comrade Le Duan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, at the banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council:

respected comrade prime minister chou en-lai,

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia,

madam princess monique sihanouk,

dear comrade kaysone phomvihan, chief of the delegation of the lao patriotic front,

dear comrade nguyen van hieu, chief of the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

dear comrades and friends,

first of all, allow me to warmly thank the central committee of the chinese communist party and the government of the people's republic of china for organizing this solemn and friendly meeting to celebrate the famous victories scored by the vietnamese, lao and khmer peoples.

we warmly welcome the victorious development of the revolutionary struggle of the indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression, for national salvation. the heroic lao people's liberation army and people, after more than 40 days of continuous fighting, with tenacity and intelligence, and in coordination with the liberation army and people of south viet nam and the liberation army and people of cambodia, have inflicted a total defeat to the aggression of over 40,000 u.s. and saigon puppet troops, scoring a strategic victory which, together with the victories of the khmer people in kratie and kompong cham, dealt a deadly blow at the plan of "vietnamization" of the war and the "nixon doctrine" which aim at making the indochinese fight indochinese, asians fight asians.

the glorious feats of arm scored in southern laos, on route 9, in kne sanh, in kratie and kompong cham have constituted a brilliant success of the unshakable determination of the vietnamese, lao and khmer peoples to strengthen their solidarity and to defeat the u.s. imperialist aggressors, in conformity with the spirit of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. this success cannot be disassociated from the devoted assistance of the fraternal chinese people. it is a brilliant success of the indefectible solidarity between the indochinese peoples and the 700 million chinese people, who are determined to continue the fight against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism until final victory.

the nixon administration is very obstinate and very bellicose. in spite of its ignominious defeats, it has not given up its design of aggression against the indochinese countries as well as against other countries in asia. no matter what schemes and manoeuvres the u.s. imperialists may resort to, the vietnamese people, in carrying out the sacred testament of respected president ho chi minh, are determined to strictly continue and to step up their struggle against the u.s. aggression until total victory. the vietnamese people, side by side with the brotherly lao and khmer peoples, are determined to continue the common struggle to completely drive all u.s. aggressors out of the indochinese peninsula.

at present, the world revolutionary forces are on an offensive position; they will certainly smash all bellicose and aggressive designs and acts of the u.s. imperialists. as chairman mao said: "(boldface begins) it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. (boldface ends)"

we are deeply confident that the vietnamese people and the indochinese peoples will win in their just cause of revolution, that the chinese people will victoriously achieve the liberation of taiwan province, an indivisible territory of the people's republic of china, and that the korean people will victoriously achieve the reunification of their motherland. the u.s. imperialist aggressors will be defeated exclamation

i request you to raise your cups:

-to the glorious victories of the armies and peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia,

-to the great militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples of viet nam, laos, khmer and china,

-to the health of respected chairman mao tsetung,

-to the health of respected vice-chairman lin piao,

-to the health of respected prime minister chou en-lai,

-to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and madam princess monique sihanouk,

-to the health of comrade kaysone phomvihan,

-to the health of professor nguyen van hieu,

-to the health of comrade hyon jun guk, ambassador of korea and madam,

-to the health of all comrades and friends here present exclamation

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, at the banquet given this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council:

respected premier chou en-lai and other chinese comrades,

respected samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame monique sihanouk,

respected comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade nguyen duy trinh and other vietnamese comrades,

respected professor nguyen van hieu and other comrades of the south viet nam national front for liberation,

respected comrades and friends,

coming from the front of the struggle against u.s. aggression to the great people's republic of china for a friendly visit, we the delegation of the laotian patriotic front are very happy and honoured by such warm reception given by the leading comrades of the chinese party and government. at this grand and significant banquet, we convey to you the greetings and militant solidarity and friendship of the laotian people for the great chinese people who have consistently held aloft the banner of opposing imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism headed by u.s. imperialism, actively supported the national liberation movements and revolutionary cause of the world and actively and firmly supported and assisted the laotian people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

we wish to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the laotian people, our hearty thanks to the chinese people's respected and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people.

distinguished guests, comrades and friends exclamation

during the past twenty years and more, under the leadership of the heroic chinese communist party headed by their respected and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people, giving play to the revolutionary ardour of self-reliance and hard struggle, have won a series of important victories in the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction and in unfolding the great proletarian cultural revolution and speedily built china into a socialist country with modern industry, advanced agriculture, powerful national defence and advanced sciences marked by the production of nuclear weapons and the conquest of space. the laotian people are elated and inspired by the brilliant victories won by the fraternal chinese people. these victories have greatly encouraged and given a direct support and assistance to the struggle of the laotian people and the other indochinese peoples against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

distinguished guests, comrades and friends exclamation

led by the laotian patriotic front headed by prince souphanouvong, the laotian armed forces and people have unfolded a heroic struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, taken the initiative to launch repeated offensives against the enemy and smashed the many encroachment attacks of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys on the liberated areas. the liberated areas have been continuously consolidated and expanded and a series of important victories have been won.

aggressive and war-like by nature, u.s. imperialism is still trying to turn laos into its new-type colony and war base. since his assumption of office, nixon has carried out the so-called "nixon doctrine", vigorously pushed the "vietnamization" of its war, greatly intensified the special war in laos and invaded cambodia, thus linking up the battlefields in indochina into a single whole. all these schemes and tactics have been thoroughly smashed by the 50 million indochinese people who have formed a gigantic torrent in the people's war. in order to save itself from its defeat, the nixon government has recently carried out a new military adventure. while invading the northeastern part of cambodia, it dispatched more than 20 thousand u.s. and puppet troops to launch massive attacks on the area of highway 9 in the southern part of laos

under the cover of u.s. air force, sent several additional battalions of thai mercenaries to laos and threatened that it would invade the democratic republic of viet nam. however, they have been duly punished by the indochinese armed forces and people.

on the battlefield of highway 9 in the southern part of laos, after only 43 days of fierce battle, we wiped out and captured 16,000 u.s. and puppet troops, captured or blew up large quantities of war materiel and completely annihilated several dozen enemy battalions and many tactical mobile regiments. the first infantry division of the saigon puppet troops has been badly battered. the u.s. and puppet main tactical and strategic plans have been frustrated. the "lam son 719" operation has been thoroughly defeated. at the same time, on other battlefields, the patriotic armed forces and people have also won brilliant victories.

the heroic cambodian armed forces and people, united around the national united front of cambodia with cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk as the chairman, have defeated the enemy's attack in the northeastern part of cambodia. the heroic south vietnamese armed forces and people, particularly those in the area of highway 9 in quang tri province, have coordinated closely and very well with the laotian armed forces and people and defeated the attacks by the u.s. and saigon puppets.

the coordinated fight of the fraternal laotian, vietnamese and khmer peoples and their great victories won in the highway 9 area and other places have dealt heavy blows at the u.s. imperialist plot to drag out and expand the war in indochina, at the u.s. imperialist plot to make indochinese fight indochinese, at the u.s. imperialist scheme for "vietnamizing" the war, and at the aggressive ambitions of u.s. imperialism and its saigon puppets. as a result, the rightist troops are becoming increasingly demoralized and panic-stricken. the above victories are victories of a wise and correct political and military line, victories of the militant unity of the three peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia going together through thick and thin and are the brilliant result of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples. these victories have gained a new strategic superiority for the three fraternal peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, opened before them fine prospects for the future and elated and encouraged our friends throughout the world.

distinguished guests, comrades and friends exclamation we know that u.s. imperialism is obstinate and adventurous. but the 50 million indochinese people are determined to carry the struggle through to the end till u.s. imperialism is driven out of indochina. the peoples of laos, viet nam and cambodia are sure to win exclamation u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation

distinguished guests, comrades and friends exclamation our people will never forget that every victory we and the other indochinese peoples have won is closely connected with the enthusiastic support and assistance of the great chinese people, the socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving people of the whole world.

we would like to take this opportunity to express once again our heartfelt thanks to the chinese people's respected and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party, the chinese government and the great chinese

people for their valuable support and assistance to us, the laotian people and the other indo-chinese peoples.

now i propose a toast

to still greater victories of the chinese people in their cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction,

to still greater victories of the heroic vietnamese and cambodian peoples in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation,

to the great victories won by the laotian army and people,

to the everlasting unity and friendship between the laotian and chinese peoples,

to the unbreakable militant unity between the three indochinese peoples,

to the health of the chinese people's respected and beloved great leader chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai and other leading comrades of the chinese party and government,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. monique sihanouk,

to the health of comrade le duan and comrade nguyen duy trinh,

to the health of professor nguyen van hieu and all the comrades of the delegation,

to the health of ambassador and mme. hyon jun guk, and

to the health of prince souphanouvong,

to the health of all our comrades and friends present here exclamation

Professor Nguyen Van Hieu's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech made by professor nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, at the banquet given this evening by the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council:

respected and beloved premier chou en-lai,

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and mme. sihanouk,

mr. kaysone, vice-chairman of the laotian patriotic front,

comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

ambassador and mme. hyon jun guk,

comrades and friends,

first of all, allow me, on behalf of the delegation of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, to express sincere thanks to the central committee of the chinese communist party and the state council of the people's republic of china for enabling us to have the great honour of gathering joyously with our dear brothers in warm celebration of the brilliant victories won by the armed forces and people of the three indochinese countries.

respected comrades and friends,

in order to save themselves from the thorough defeat of the plan of "vietnamizing" the war and the inevitable collapse of the puppet regime, u.s. imperialism and the saigon traitorous clique have blatantly dispatched tens of thousands of puppet troops in a massive invasion of the southern part of laos under the cover of u.s. imperialist planes and gunfire. they thought that this act of invasion would obstruct the mutual support and assistance between the three indochinese peoples, destroy the laotian people's base areas for resistance, embellish the south vietnamese puppet forces and trumpet the so-called victory of the "nixon doctrine" so as to attain their sinister political aims. but they have met with fierce counterattacks by the indomitable laotian armed forces and people. their criminal scheme of aggression has been thoroughly smashed.

the splendid victories won by the armed forces and people in the southern part of laos and kompong cham and kratie of cambodia have added a brilliant chapter in the glorious annals of the struggle of the indochinese countries against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, and have elated and inspired our friends throughout the world and struck fear into the hearts of our enemy. these victories constitute a tremendous encouragement and effective support and assistance to the fighting vietnamese armed forces and people. in order to support the battlefields in southern laos and cambodia, the south vietnamese armed forces and people on the battlefields from quang tri to cape ca mau, particularly on the battlefields of highway 9 and khe sanh, have launched repeated fierce offensives, wiped out large numbers of enemy effectives, destroyed a large amount of military installations and logistic bases, punished many villains, anninilated a large number of "pacification corps" members and smashed the enemy's control in vast areas.

the tremendous victories won by the armed forces and people of south viet nam are a component part of the splendid comoat feats of the three peoples of indochina, and a contribution to the defeat of the common enemy, u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

respected comrades and friends,

viet nam and china are fraternal countries linked together by mountains and rivers. in the war of resistance against u.s. imperialist aggression, we people in the south, like the entire vietnamese people, have always received the all-round and tremendous sympathy and support of the chinese party and government and the fraternal chinese people. in particular, the recent friendly visit to north viet nam made by the chinese party and government delegation headed by premier chou en-lai constitutes a tremendous encouragement and mobilization for us, giving us additional mighty strength

in our struggle to smash all the new schemes of u.s. imperialism and deal more forceful blows at the u.s. imperialist plan of "vietnamizing" the war. the words full of profound sentiments contained in the joint communique of the two parties and two governments once again manifest the chinese people's determination to give tremendous support and assistance to our vietnamese people in our cause of resisting u.s. aggression and saving the nation.

allow me to take this opportunity to express, on behalf of the south viet nam national front for liberation, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the people of south viet nam, profound thanks to respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and the 700 million fraternal chinese people for their tremendous and valuable support and assistance to us.

determined to follow the sacred will of respected and beloved president ho chi minh and march forward victoriously, our armed forces and people in south viet nam and the 20 million kinsmen in the north will carry on the fight with one heart and one mind till the u.s. forces are withdrawn completely and till the puppet forces and regime collapse thoroughly, so as to liberate the south, defend the north and proceed to the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

faithful to their commitment in the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the south vietnamese people will unite still more closely with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples and are determined to persevere in and vigorously step up the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till u.s. imperialism is completely driven out of the indochinese peninsula, thus contributing to the defence of peace in asia and the world.

in conclusion, i ask our comrades and friends to raise your glasses and drink a toast

to the tremendous victories won by the heroic laotian armed forces and people,

to the tremendous victories won by the three peoples of indochina,

to the evergreen great friendship and militant unity between the vietnamese and chinese peoples,

to the health of chairman mao,

to the health of vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of premier chou en-lai,

to the health of samdech norodom sihanouk and mme. sihanouk,

to the health of prince souphanouvong,

to the health of mr. kaysone phomvihan,

to the health of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of korean ambassador and mme. hyon jun guk, and

to the health of our comrades and friends present here!

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

following is the full text of the speech by samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, at the banquet given this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council:

your excellency respected premier of the p.r.c.,

your excellencies esteemed national leaders and high military and civil authorities of the p.r.c.,

your excellency respected mr. le duan, first secretary of the viet nam workers' party,

your excellency esteemed mr. kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the laotian patriotic front and head of the laotian delegation,

your excellency esteemed professor nguyen van hieu,

your excellency esteemed mr. nguyen duy trinh,

your excellency esteemed ambassador of the d.r.v.n.,

esteemed mr. charge d'affaires ad interim of the r.s.v.n.,

your excellency esteemed ambassador of the d.p.r.k.,

your excellency esteemed general huon mongkhunvilay,

dear chinese brothers and sisters,

dear vietnamese brothers and sisters,

dear laotian brothers and sisters,

dear korean brothers and sisters,

dear friends,

while expressing the sincere thanks of all the khmers present here to his excellency premier chou en-lai for kindly inviting us to this magnificent banquet of sino-khmer-vietnamese-laotian-korean friendship, fraternity, militant solidarity and unity, i, on behalf of the khmer people, the n.u.f.c., the r.g.n.u.c., the p.a.f.n.l. of cambodia and in my own name, express our warmest congratulations to the delegation of the p.r.c. presided over by h.e. chou en-lai on its very great and resounding success in its visit to the d.r. of viet nam and our most profound admiration as well as most enthusiastic congratulations to the fraternal vietnamese and laotian peoples and all their heroic fighters on their very glorious and total victory over the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their saigon puppets of the thieu-ky gang in the historic battle of the region of khe sanh, route 9 and tchepone.

u.s. president nixon has utilized all his big military, material and human means in order to achieve victory in this very important battle, which he has dreamed of since his shameful defeat in the aggression and war of neo-colonization of cambodia and which he has prepared and launched with all his viciousness. this battle, which should have been an "austerlitz" for u.s. imperialism and nixon, has quickly turned into a very shameful

"waterloo" thanks to the unusual heroism, intelligence, patriotic faith, manoeuvring skill and military science of the vietnamese and laotian peoples' armed forces and their illustrious leaders.

their victory, which is comparable to the unforgettable and highly historic victory of dien bien phu and is endorsed with intense admiration by all the peoples of the world including the american people, has written down in indelible letters of gold in the already very glorious annals of the indochinese peoples' struggle for national salvation, the freedom of indochina and the sovereignty of their respective fatherlands.

their victory marks a decisive turning point in this great war of indochina provoked by u.s. imperialism and nixon. it opens wide to the three indochinese peoples the "door" to other great victories which will also be inspiring stages towards the final victory of these peoples and complete defeat of u.s. imperialism.

finally this victory constitutes an inestimable contribution to the future success of other peoples of the third world in their struggle against the common enemy: u.s. imperialism.

the p.r.c. has made an inestimable contribution to the great success of the struggle of the indochinese peoples with her multifarious aid, very efficient political and diplomatic support and by the fact that the p.r.c. constitutes our reliable great rear area as the 750 million heroic chinese men and women are accomplishing with great success the immense task of production which their most illustrious, most respected and beloved leader chairman mao tsetung required of them in the historic statement of may 20, 1970.

the democratic people's republic of korea under the leadership of premier kim il sung, most respected and beloved father of the 40 million koreans, has equally made a very precious contribution to it.

with these sentiments, i raise my glass together with all my compatriots present here, and propose a toast to the health, long life and happiness of his excellency chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of his excellency vice-chairman lin piao,

to the health of his excellency premier chou en-lai,

to the health of his excellency premier kim il sung,

to the health of his excellency president ton duc thang,

to the health of his excellency president nguyen huu tho,

to the health of his excellency president choi yong kun,

to the health of his excellency le duan,

to the health of his excellency premier pham van dong,

to the health of his excellency president huynh tan phat,

to the health of his highness prince souphanouvong,

to the health of his excellency kaysone phomvihan,

to the health of his excellency nguyen van hieu,

to the health of his excellency nguyen duy trinh,

to the health of their excellencies the eminent military and civil personages of the people's republic of china,

to the health of their excellencies ambassadors of friendly and brotherly countries,

to the health of his excellency huon mongkhunvilay and mme. mongkhunvilay,

to the health of ladies and gentlemen, all those present here,

to the glory of the khmer, vietnamese and laotian people's armed fighters, and

to the great friendship and militant solidarity uniting the khmer, chinese, vietnamese, laotian and korean peoples and their complete victory over u.s. imperialism and its valets.

CHINA AND LAOS

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan, Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and yao wen-yuan and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon held talks with kaysone phomvihan, leader of the delegation of the laotian patriotic front and vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. the two sides exchanged views on the current situation of the war against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation in laos.

taking part in the talks on the laotian side were members of the delegation: sanan souththichack and maysouk, members of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and thong savath kay kham phi thoune, deputy director of the general office of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, fang yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the departments concerned han nien-lung and shen chien.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation's Visit to Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 25, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and madame sharma and the national panchayat goodwill delegation led by him left for nanking by special plane this afternoon, after making a visit here yesterday and today. they are accompanied by pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china.

the distinguished nepalese guests arrived here from peking by special plane yesterday.

when chairman sharma, madame sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests arrived in and left hangchow, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by nan ping, chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and political commissar of the provincial command of the people's liberation army; chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, president of the china-nepal friendship association and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee; and leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees lai ko-ko, wang tzu-ta and chiu chiang.

the delegation was warmly welcomed by more than 1,000 revolutionary people when it arrived here yesterday. as chairman sharma, madame sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests stepped down from the plane, the welcoming crowds shouted: "a warm welcome to the nepalese national panchayat goodwill delegation exclamation" "salute to the nepalese people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people exclamation"

accompanied by leading members of the provincial and municipal revolutionary committees, the distinguished nepalese guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds, who greeted them by beating drums and gongs and waving the national flags of china and nepal and bouquets.

on the same evening nan ping, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, gave a banquet to warmly welcome chairman sharma, madame sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests. chairman nan ping and chairman sharma spoke at the banquet, wishing that the traditional friendship between the chinese and nepalese people would be constantly consolidated and developed.

during their visit to hangchow, chairman sharma, madame sharma and the other distinguished nepalese guests visited the meichiawu tea producing brigade of the hsihu people's commune on the outskirts of the city, the tungfangnung (the east is red) silk mill and scenic spots and relics at the west lake. they met with the warm welcome of workers, commune members and other revolutionary people wherever they went.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and yen cheng-chang, a leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the delegation on its visit to nanking today.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Comrade Le Duan at Head of Delegation of Vietnam Workers' Party Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 25, 1971)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, arrived here by special plane this evening.

members of the delegation are comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, vice-premier of the government and minister of foreign affairs; and comrade ha huy giap, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, deputy head of the propaganda board of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and vice-minister of culture of the government.

warmly welcoming the vietnamese comrades-in-arms at the airport were comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; comrade yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the p.l.a. general staff.

also present at the airport were:

members of the laotian patriotic front delegation comrades sanan southichack and maysouk, members of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, who are now in peking;

comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and members of the embassy;

comrade tran binh, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, and other members of the embassy; and

leading comrades of departments under the c.p.c. central committee, government departments and the chinese people's liberation army, including wang hsin-ting, keng piao, fang yi, huang chih-yung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, mao pao-chung, li hsien-kuei, li yao-wen, han nien-lung, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, chen pang, yuan hua-ping, yang ten-chung, tsao ke-chiang, han hsu, wang yuen-hsi and wang pin.

soviet ambassador to china was also present at the airport.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Huang Yung-sheng and Chiu Hui-tso Hold Talks with Comrades Le Duan and Nguyen Duy Trinh

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and comrades huang yung-sheng and chiu hui-tso, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this afternoon held talks with comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade nguyen duy trinh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party.

the talks proceeded in an atmosphere which fully demonstrates the profound militant friendship and great unity between the chinese and vietnamese parties.

taking part in the talks on the vietnamese side were comrade ha huy giao, member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and deputy head of the propaganda board of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, and comrade ngo thuyen, alternate member of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading comrades from the departments concerned, including fang yi, pai hsiang-kuo, han nien-lung, shen chien and yuan hua-ping.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

SVNNFL Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

nguyen van hieu, leader of the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation and member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, and le quang chanh, member of the delegation and member of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, arrived here by plane this afternoon.

present at the airport to welcome them were:

chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading members of the chinese departments concerned jen yun-chung, shen chien, li yao-wen and han nien-lung;

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking; and

le tuan, counsellor of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking.

soviet ambassador to china v.s. tolstikov was also present.

Comrades Chou En-lai, Chiu Hui-tso Meet Nguyen Van Hieu, Le Quang Chanh and Other Comrades-in-Arms from South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, this evening met nguyen van hieu, leader of the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation and member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, le quang chanh, member of the delegation and member of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, and pham anh dao and nguyen thanh long, members of the entourage of the delegation, and had a very cordial and friendly talk with them.

tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam in peking, was present on the occasion.

also present were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, and leading comrades from the departments concerned li yao-wen, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung and shen chien, as well as comrades liang feng, hsiao huang, ma teh-chuan and lin hsien-nung. end item

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Delegation of United Groups Supporting South Vietnam NFL Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

a four-member delegation of the united groups of sweden supporting the south viet nam national front for liberation arrived here by air today for a friendly visit, at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. with ulf martensson as leader and elizabeth magnusson, stefan pettersson and lasse lindstron as members, the delegation had just wound up a visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

the delegation was welcomed at the airport by wu hsiao-ta and hsing jen-hsien, leading members of the departments concerned.

nguyen van quang, third secretary of the embassy of the democratic republic of viet nam in peking, was present at the airport.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE SCHOOLS

Carry Out Chairman Mao's Line of Cadre Education Perseveringly and Thoroughly

by

Revolutionary Committee of Hungch'iao Ch'U,
Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "Correct political and military lines are not born and developed naturally and peacefully but are born and developed from struggle." When we review the operation of the "May 7" cadre school of Hungch'iao ch'U, Tientsin municipality, of the past two years or so, we can see that the struggle between the two lines has been carried on without interruption.

Cadre Schools Must Be Operated Perseveringly on a Long-Term Basis

After Chairman Mao issued his great directive "The broad masses of cadres should be sent down to lower levels to perform manual labor" in October 1968, we immediately organized all the cadres in the ch'U to study the directive conscientiously and follow it closely. We also selected and sent over 300 cadres from organizational offices to a suburban area to set up a "May 7" cadre school.

Then in the third quarter of 1969 organizational structures and personnel of ch'U level organizations were again trimmed and readjusted. During this trimming and readjustment a great number of cadres were sent to reinforce the basic level, so the number of students in the cadre school was reduced. At that time the leading cadres in our ch'U had different views on whether the cadre school should be discontinued. Most of the cadres were of the opinion

of continuing it but a small number of comrades thought: Cadres in active service have been trimmed and most of the cadres not in active service have gone to take up new posts. Since it is difficult to continue operating the cadre school, we may as well "pack up."

Were we to continue the cadre school or were we to "pack up"? This was a struggle between the two lines on the question of cadre education. So we held a study class for all the leading cadres in the ch'ü to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's great instructions concerning cadre education and the fostering of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, recall the history of the struggle between the two lines of cadre education, and develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation against renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for cadre education.

Comrade Fan Pao-ch'ien, chairman of the ch'ü revolutionary committee and a military representative, was an old cadre who had studied in the Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy. From his own experience he demonstrated that cadres' participation in collective productive manual labor was Chairman Mao's teaching and something of fundamental importance in the proletarian cause of opposing and preventing revisionism. To carry out thoroughly Chairman Mao's great instruction "The broad masses of cadres should be sent down to lower levels to perform manual labor" was the inevitable way which we must follow if we wanted to do a good job of cadre education and realize the ideological revolutionization of cadres in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

He said: "Our revolutionary committee is a red regime loyal to Chairman Mao. We must not be vague about carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line! The situation may change continuously, but our determination to carry out Chairman Mao's instructions must never waver in the slightest degree."

Through study everybody realized that sending cadres down to lower levels to perform manual labor was a long-term institution for the education of cadres under the dictatorship of the proletariat and "May 7 " cadre schools were important bases for the fostering and education of cadres. The idea that "the historical task of cadre schools is accomplished after cadres not in active service are given new assignments" is an indication that the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of cadre education has not been thoroughly eliminated. For the sake of doing a good job in cadre education in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, "May 7" cadre schools must not be operated for only a period of time but must be operated perseveringly on a long-term basis.

Both Cadres in Active Service and Cadres Not in Active Service Should Go to Cadre Schools

The kind of people to be sent to cadre schools has a direct bearing on the character and orientation of the cadre schools. It reflects whether the leading organization truly considers the cadre school a base for fostering and educating cadres and whether it is determined to conduct cadre education

work according to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. From the very beginning we have resolutely opposed using the cadre school as a place for "getting rid of burdens." In the meantime we also took precautions to prevent the emergence of the unrealistic idea of demanding the students to become "one hundred percent pure."

We went through an acute struggle in connection with the question of whether cadres in active service should go to cadre schools for tempering and improvement. When the cadre school was first established, there were not very many in-service cadres among the students. But when it came to the third quarter of 1969 most of the cadres not in active service were assigned to new posts and the cadre school had to adapt itself to the training of in-service cadres by rotation. At this time a reluctance developed among a small number of leading cadres. Some of them thought that revolutionary committees at various levels were new organizations and new squads staffed by cadres who generally had "red roots and straight sprouts" and therefore did not need to go to cadre schools for tempering. Some of them insisted that they were short of hands and there was much work to do, so it was impossible to send their cadres to cadre schools.

So we organized all the cadres in the ch'ü to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's instructions "Cadres in active service should also be sent down to lower levels to perform manual labor by turns" and "During the course of building the socialist society everybody has to be remolded" and to analyze this ideological reluctance from the level of the struggle between the two lines.

Everybody wondered why there were different attitudes toward the question of cadres in active service entering the cadre school. In the final analysis this was a question of the line we followed in sending cadres down to lower levels to perform manual labor. When we acted in accordance with the Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary line, we interpreted the sending of cadres down to lower levels to perform manual labor as a form of punishment and the cadre school as a place for cadres not in active service. In that case we would consider that the new squad need not be sent down to lower levels to perform manual labor and cadres with "red roots and straight sprouts" need not go to the cadre school.

But when we look at the question from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we shall be able to consider the sending of cadres down to lower levels to perform manual labor as training and education for them and the "May 7" cadre school a base for educating the cadres. Consequently we must not only send cadres not in active service to cadre schools but also send in-service cadres to cadre schools by turns. We must not only send cadres to cadre schools when we have sufficient cadres and when work is not too busy but also make active arrangements to send cadres to cadre schools for tempering and improvement when we do not have sufficient cadres and when the work load is heavy.

Studies and discussions heightened the consciousnes s of the broad masses of cadres in the struggle between the two lines and a l units and departments formulated plans for sending in-service cadres down to lower levels to

perform manual labor by turns under the principle of giving due consideration to office work and to the sending of cadres down to lower levels to perform manual labor. Cadres of leadership organs took the lead in going down and backbone cadres at various levels went by turns. Two of the vice chairmen of the ch'ü revolutionary committee went to a cadre school for tempering and more than half of the chairmen and vice chairmen of the 14 street revolutionary committees have been to cadre schools.

After more than a year's practice everybody understood more and more clearly that the cadre school was a large revolutionary furnace for remolding world outlook and their willingness to go to cadre schools became higher and higher. Recently we trimmed ch'ü level organizations again and we became even more short of personnel and our work load became even heavier, but we still persevered in the system of sending cadres in active duty down to lower levels to perform manual labor by turns.

We not only sent cadres of leadership organizations down to lower levels to perform manual labor in cadre schools, but also sent leading cadres in basic level units to cadre schools for tempering. At the beginning, some of the comrades said: "We are right on the first line work by our machines. Why do we have to go to cadre schools for tempering?" But after studying in cadre schools they said with deep understanding: "By entering cadre schools our status changes from that of an 'official' to that of a common citizen and this is very conducive to studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way with the question of remolding world outlook in our minds." Having arrived at cadre schools the cadres found the change in environment, the strict collective way of life, strenuous manual labor and hard living conditions promote their ideological revolutionization. In cadre schools concentration of study hours and concentration of energy on study helped the cadres to study and apply the fundamental viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought better as well as to clear up their thoughts, sum up their experience and receive education in ideology and political lines in a relatively more systematic way. This made the situation more favorable to the heightening of their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines.

All these demonstrate that the sending of cadres to cadre schools for manual labor, study and tempering can be replaced neither by working on shifts in their own units nor by studying at the work post. Now many leading cadres of basic level units are striving to enroll in cadre schools.

In the past two years or so some 1,300 cadres from organs and basic level leadership backbone cadres went to cadre schools for study and tempering. This effectively promoted the cadres' ideological revolutionization as well as the revolutionization of the organs.

Strengthening the Leadership Over Cadre Schools

To attach importance to cadre schools and exercise conscientious leadership over them or consider cadre schools as dispensable and pay no attention to them reflects different understandings and attitudes of the leadership organs toward Chairman Mao's line of education.

We follow great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "In order to insure that our Party and country do not change color, we not only need a correct line and policies but also have to foster and cultivate millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause" and always grasp the management of cadre schools and the work of cadre education as an important matter which insures the thorough implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

We always put the cadre school under the direct leadership of the ch'ü revolutionary committee instead of assigning it to any department. During ordinary times a vice chairman is designated to take charge of the affairs of the cadre school. The Party nucleus group of the ch'ü revolutionary committee regularly listens to reports on the cadre school as well as discuss and make decisions on the educational and production plans for the cadre school for various periods of time. When there are important instructions from superior organs, members of the nucleus groups would personally go to the cadre school to relay them and execute them. They also deliver periodic situation reports to the students at the cadre school. All practical questions of the cadre school are solved promptly whenever possible.

In order to increase the understanding of the cadres and revolutionary masses of the "May 7" cadre school, we have launched a revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation campaign in the ch'ü against such old ideas of the exploiting classes spread by Liu Shao-ch'i as the "theory of punishment by manual labor" and "officials are noble and the common people lowly," etc. During every opening and conclusion of classes in the cadre school we publicize to the broad masses of cadres and revolutionaries the great significance of sending cadres to lower levels to perform manual labor. During the period in which the cadres study in the cadre school, every one of them would occasionally return to his own unit to discuss and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought with his colleagues and extol the great significance of Chairman Mao's instructions on "sending the broad masses of cadres down to lower levels to perform manual labor." Now a new tradition of "going to the cadre school is a glory and being sent down to lower levels to perform manual labor is also a glory" is being established.

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us: "The most important tasks in a military school are the selection of the right commandant and instructors and the formulation of an educational guideline." Whether a leadership organ attaches importance to "May 7" cadre schools is also outstandingly reflected by whether it assigns a politically strong and rather steady leadership squad to manage the cadre school and exercise concrete leadership over this squad in matters concerning the line and guidelines.

Soon after the establishment of the cadre school we formed a cadre school revolutionary committee in accordance with the principle of three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young cadres and designated two members of the ch'ü revolutionary committee to serve as the chairman and vice chairman. We also put the cadres working in the cadre school in the official establishment so that they might consider their positions as permanent, establish the

idea of operating the cadre school on a long-term basis, study Chairman Mao's brilliant works on the work of cadre education conscientiously, study hard, and accumulate experience so as to run the cadre school better and better.

After the establishment of the cadre school revolutionary committee we studied and formulated the fundamental guideline for the operation of the school with them--education with Mao Tse-tung's thought. We demanded that they turn the cadre school into neither an old Party school of "three separation" nor a purely office-run farm, but instead persevere in the principle of building the school politically, operating the school with open doors and building the school diligently and frugally so as to make the "May 7" cadre school advance victoriously along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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Study Conscientiously

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao taught us long ago that we "must study conscientiously." In "May 7" cadre schools we must likewise energetically promote the practice of conscientious study, arduous study and the living study and application of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought in close association with the three great revolutionary practices.

Many "May 7" cadre schools persevere in using Mao Tse-tung's thought to train and educate cadres. They made scientific arrangements concerning the time for study and the time for productive manual labor and guided the students in their conscientious study of Chairman Mao's works in combination with the three great revolutionary struggles. In this way everybody score relatively great achievements in "studying anew."

Some of the cadre schools have too little time for study and neglect the study of theory. In this way the students fail to heighten their ideological consciousness fast enough.

There is a harmful theory among these cadre schools, namely, the "theory of automatic remolding through manual labor." For example there is such a saying: "Going to a cadre school is for labor training. It does not matter much whether we study or not; and we of course need not study theory" etc. We think that participation in collective productive labor can indeed temper and remold ourselves, that arduous productive manual labor can temper our revolutionary will, cultivate the working style of arduous struggle, overcome bourgeois ideas of fearing hardship, fatigue, belittling manual labor and the laboring people, and strengthen feelings for the laboring people, etc.

Therefore, students of cadre schools must persevere in taking part in productive labor. However, manual labor alone cannot produce proletarian world outlook nor can it effectively heighten the consciousness in the struggle between the two lines. The only way to remold the students' world outlook and heighten their consciousness in the struggle between the two lines is to study and apply Chairman Mao's works conscientiously in a living way in combination with the three great revolutionary practices and realistically use Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm their heads.

There is a kind of erroneous understanding among some of the comrades in these cadre schools. They feel that as long as they promote study, a "May 7" cadre school will be like an old Party school. We think that the difference between a "May 7" cadre school and an old Party school does not lie in study or absence of study. The "May 7" cadre school will not tread the old path of "studying behind closed doors" and "closed-door cultivation" of the old Party school as long as we continuously repudiate renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of cadre education, thoroughly eliminate its remnant poison, persevere in the revolutionary studying style of combining theory with practice, as well as study and apply

conscientiously and thoughtfully in association with the three great revolutionary struggles without going only for quantity.

Let us respond to Chairman Mao's great call and develop a movement of conscientious study in the "May 7" cadre schools to speed up the realization of the ideological revolutionization of cadres sent down to lower levels and heighten their willingness to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. (By Wu Kan [吴 干] and Chao Li [赵 立])

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LABOR FOR CADRES

Heighten the Consciousness of Line Struggle and Lead Well the Cadres Settled in Production Brigades

by

Juch'eng Hsien Revolutionary Committee, Hunan Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1971)

Beginning from January 1969 several hundred cadres from the province, the districts, and other hsien came to our hsien to perform manual labor in rural production brigades in accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's instruction, "The broad masses of cadres should go to the lower levels to do manual labor." From our practice in the past two years or so we realize that there is always a struggle between the two lines in the work of managing and educating cadres who are settled in production brigades. The key to doing a good job in the work of educating cadres settled in production brigades lies in the heightening of the consciousness of the leaderships at various levels in the struggle between the two lines.

One of the outstanding questions in the struggle concerning the line to be followed in educating the cadres settled in production brigades is whether to insure that cadres who are settled in production brigades always grasp class struggle and productive labor, or in other words, whether to persevere in educating and tempering cadres settled in production brigades in the three great revolutionary struggles.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause are born in mass struggles, tempered and brought up in big revolutionary storms. We should examine and differentiate the cadres, select and foster successors in the protracted mass struggles."

But what renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i pushed forward was a "three separation" counter-revolutionary revisionist line of cadre education. Enforcement of the dispatch of cadres to lower levels to do manual labor is a big revolution against the revisionist line of cadre education. However, dispatch of cadres to lower levels to do manual labor does not solve the problem of "three separation" automatically; we still have to go through a struggle.

When cadres first arrive in the countryside, their willingness to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants is generally high. But some of them have a tendency to busy themselves merely with manual labor without paying any attention to politics, saying. "It is nice and easy when we only have to go to work and come home from work." They paid no attention to the class struggle in the countryside. In the meantime the cadres of some of the communes and production brigades also employ cadres dispatched to lower levels merely as a labor force without paying attention to developing their active role in class struggle.

We feel that such ideas and practices are inconsistent with Chairman Mao's teaching about fostering cadres in the storms of mass struggle, and are an indication that Liu Shao-ch'i's remnant poison of "Self-Cultivation" and "theory of dying out of class struggle" have not yet been eliminated thoroughly. This situation must be rectified.

The hsien revolutionary committee has thus organized cadres sent to lower levels to study Chairman Mao's great teachings "We Communist Party members must go through storms and see the world" and "We must never forget class struggle" and to repudiate Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist black trash such as the "theory of dying out of class struggle" etc. In this way everybody would understand more profoundly Chairman Mao's teaching "Communist philosophy is a philosophy of struggle."

Regardless of where he goes, a revolutionary cadre must grasp class struggle and struggle for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. With understanding raised, comrades who originally merely busied themselves with manual labor and shunned class struggle begin to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism conscientiously and throw themselvees into the three great revolutionary struggles enthusiastically.

The hsien revolutionary committee has also summed up and popularized the experience of the Party branch of Liuchialing production brigade, T'uch'iao commune, in giving full play to the role of cadres sent down to lower levels in the three great revolutionary struggles, and demanded leaderships at various levels to create conditions actively for the cadres sent down to lower levels to give full play to their power in rural socialist revolution and construction when the leaderships organize them to do collective productive labor.

The communes have also adopted measures in this direction, such as making arrangements for cadres sent down to lower levels to attend meetings of revolutionary committees of communes or production brigades, assignment of certain tasks to them, placing of trust in them, and bold employment of such cadres. In the meantime the communes also patiently helped some of the comrades who lacked experience in rural work to learn to do mass work.

The hsien revolutionary committee has also organized some cadres sent down to lower levels to join struggle-criticism-transformation propaganda teams. When cadres sent down to lower levels come across resistance in grasping class struggle, we give them resolute support.

In one of the production brigades of T'uch'iao commune a cadre sent down to lower levels actively struggled against feudal marriage deals, but some of the people were not pleased with the way he did it and said cadres sent to lower levels "went too far." But the hsien revolutionary committee and commune revolutionary committee resolutely supported this act of the cadre. This profoundly educated the people who had old ideas as well as tempered the cadres sent down to lower levels.

After large groups of cadres sent down to lower levels began to take part in rural struggle-criticism-transformation movements, many comrades paid attention to grasping their own ideological revolutionization and took a step further to remold the subjective world when they engaged in the remolding of the objective world.

However, on the other hand, another tendency emerged: Some of the cadres sent down to lower levels thought it would be all right as long as they did their jobs well. So they slackened their participation in collective productive labor and their receiving of re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants. In the meantime some of the cadres of the commune and production brigades also merely demanded cadres sent down to lower levels to accomplish their tasks but neglected to strengthen their education during employment.

We think the newly risen phenomenon of separation from manual labor and separation from the masses among cadres sent down to lower levels should be handled by raising it to the height of the struggle between the two lines. We must never let cadres sent down to lower levels follow the old path of "three separation" again.

We organized cadres sent down to lower levels to study Chairman Mao's teaching "If you want to identify yourself with the masses, you must make up your mind and subject yourself to protracted and even painful tempering" and Vice Chairman Lin's instructions "To make revolution we must also revolutionize ourselves. This revolution cannot be accomplished well without revolutionizing ourselves." After studies and discussions everybody realized: Good at work does not mean good at re-study. To serve as a good motive force in revolution we must also always serve as a target of the revolution. Cadres sent down to lower levels who took part in propaganda teams proposed to achieve "three not to forget": Not to forget the receiving of re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants when our status changed. Not to forget the perseverance in participation in collective productive labor when the circumstances changed. Not to forget the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought or the conscious remolding of world outlook when our position changed.

We asked the commune revolutionary committee and struggle-criticism-transformation propaganda teams to take precautions to prevent "three separation" among cadres sent down to lower levels. The propaganda teams themselves also formulated systems for studying, manual labor and maintaining contact with the masses. For the sake of promoting the ideological revolutionization of cadres sent down to lower levels we organized two study classes in the hsien for all the cadres sent down to lower levels (including cadres sent down to lower levels who joined propaganda teams) and twice mobilized the poor and lower-middle peasants to make known their views about the cadres sent down to lower levels and appraise them.

When we organized the propaganda teams we paid attention to making arrangements to keep more cadres sent down to lower levels on their work posts whenever possible so that they could take part in local struggle-criticism-transformation movements. In August last year we transferred cadres sent to

lower levels, who had left their work posts to join the propaganda teams for nearly a year, back to production brigades to which they were sent down so that they could engage in central tasks of the Party as they took part in manual labor.

In the past two years or so we have realized profoundly that leaderships at various levels must strive to heighten their consciousness in line struggle and willingly struggle against the remnant poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line before they can do a good job in the work of managing and educating cadres sent down to lower levels.

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Editor's Postscript

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 23, 1971)

The whole Party is currently "conducting education in ideology and political lines." One of the important methods for conducting line education is to sum up various items of work from the height of the struggle between the two lines as well as go one step further to distinguish what is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line from what is the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and increase the willingness to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through summing up.

An acute struggle between the two lines exists also in the work of dispatching cadres to lower levels to perform manual labor. The article by Hungch'iao ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, discussed the question of whether to consider the dispatch of cadres to lower levels to do manual labor a long-term institution of cadre education under the dictatorship of the proletariat or a practice of expediency; whether to organize all the cadres, including cadres in active service, to do manual labor at lower levels or only cadres not in active service; and whether to list the work of dispatching cadres to lower levels to do manual labor as an important task in leadership organizations or to consider it a dispensable task without paying much attention to it.

All these are extremely important questions of general nature which should be conscientiously analyzed and correctly handled from the height of the struggle between the two lines. This is the only way to conduct the work of cadre education well in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

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INDOCTRINATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Closely Link Up Conscientious Reading with the Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation, Raise the Ability of Revolutionary Teachers and Students To Distinguish Between Genuine and Sham Marxism

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 24, 1971)

With the help of the workers and PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school, and in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Marxism has been developed in the struggle against bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas, and only through struggle can it be developed," the revolutionary committee of Changchun Geology College, when leading the struggle-criticism-transformation in the school, has guided the revolutionary teachers, students and cadres to carry out energetically the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, link up closely conscientious reading with the intensive development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and understand profoundly the spiritual essence of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, so that the leading body as well as the teachers and students may increase their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and between materialism and idealism, and raise the level of consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In summing up experience the revolutionary committee of this school has deeply realized that "there is no construction without destruction," and that it is important to link closely conscientious reading with the intensive development of the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation.

Last year, this school sent out on two occasions scores of educational revolution practice teams to the frontline of the three great revolutionary movements to carry out practice of educational revolution. At first, it only organized the teachers and students in general for a study of the relevant directives of Chairman Mao before sending them out, without unfolding a criticism and repudiation on the counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. As a result, although some work was accomplished in this practice, the result was far from satisfactory.

The second time, the revolutionary committee conducted a week-long study class on educational revolution, and in conjunction with the history of the struggle of the two lines in education with the school, conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" as well as other relevant directives on educational revolution, and in association with the actual ideas of the teachers and students, criticized and repudiated the reactionary fallacies of "three-separation," "education first," "theory above everything" and "study in order to become an official" of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education.

This enabled everyone to draw a line of distinction between Chairman Mao's proletarian line on education and Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on education, and to tell the fundamental difference between

proletarian educational ideas and bourgeois educational ideas. In this practice, the teachers and students universally showed they were following a clear orientation and a correct road. After more than four months of practice, they accumulated much new experience on educational revolution. Their principal methods of doing so were as follows:

1. Conscientious reading and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is implemented in the practice of class struggle and the struggle between the lines.

At the beginning of the year, the revolutionary committee of the school drew up a work program for the first semester and circulated it among the various departments for discussion. During the discussion, some of the comrades pointed out that this program made no provision for the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore, and did not treat the "one strike and three opposition" movement as an important issue. The principal responsible comrade of the revolutionary committee, bearing this problem in mind, studied over again Chairman Mao's latest directive, examined the program and discovered that the reason this program did not bring education in ideology and political line to the fore was not a question of arrangement of work, but an indication that the remnant pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" had not been eliminated from the mind.

Therefore, he conscientiously studied again Chairman Mao's series of teachings on class and class struggle, fiercely criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle," and through that deepened the understanding of the basic line of the Party throughout the entire historical period of socialism. He realized that "class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat are the heart of the basic line of the Party, and it will never do to forget for a moment, to deviate for a moment or to be separated for a moment from the basic line of the Party laid down by Chairman Mao.

After understanding was heightened, the revolutionary committee revised the work program, brought the basic line on education of the Party to the fore, and quickly launched a new upsurge in the intensive development of the "one strike and three opposition" movement in the school to push forward the development of educational revolution.

2. Conscientious reading and the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is implemented in the education in ideology and political line.

The revolutionary committee of the school, in carrying out line education, has conscientiously organized the study of Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, and fiercely criticized the relevant reactionary concepts of sham Marxism of such political swindlers as Wang Ming, Liu Shao-ch'i and their ilk. For example, when conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's brilliant doctrine of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, it repeatedly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle." When conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's thesis on Party building, it repeatedly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's black "Self-Cultivation"

and black "six theories." When conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's series of directives on educational revolution, it repeatedly criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's "education first," "theory above everything" and "study in order to become an official" and other revisionist fallacies.

In that way members of the leading body as well as the revolutionary teachers and students are able, in the intensive development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, to carry out reading conscientiously, arm themselves with Mao Tse-tung's thought, heighten their ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism through comparison, draw a line of distinction between the two lines and the two different world outlooks, and define distinctly between what is right and what is wrong.

3. Conscientious reading and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is implemented in the process of summing up of experience.

Last year, while summing up the experience of the workers pilot scheme class in carrying out the transformation of teachers simultaneously with their employment, this school discovered that the pilot scheme class was unable to arrange work for one of the lecturers properly. By conscientiously studying Chairman Mao's relevant teachings on the problem of intellectuals, they found out that some of the comrades were unable to use the one dividing into two concept in dealing with the former teachers, and that was in contravention of Chairman Mao's teaching, "All intellectuals who are truly willing to serve the cause of socialism should have our confidence....they should be enabled to play their role to the full."

Therefore, they criticized and repudiated the erroneous thinking behind the metaphysical treatment of the former teachers, summed up the experience of the Party's policy for intellectuals, eliminated interferences from the "Left" and the right, and through that learned a lesson, deepened their understanding of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and heightened their consciousness in implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals.

Thereafter, in the remolding and employment of former teachers, they have been able to lay down the Party's policy for intellectuals.

4. Conscientious reading and revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation is integrated with the remolding of world outlook.

In the practice of leading the carrying out of educational revolution in the workers pilot scheme class not long ago, a member of the revolutionary committee, because of his bourgeois mentality of personal position and fame, cherished the idea, "If the pilot scheme class becomes well known, I also would become well known. If the pilot scheme class wins glory, I should be able to bask in its light." Because of that when running into concrete problems, he could not tell clearly what was the proletarian line or what was the revisionist line for education. In order to enable the students to "survive the test" professionally, he grasped teaching for a time in a big way and neglected ideological-political work. In order to enable the pilot scheme class to

find extensive mineral deposits and become famous, he also for a time grasped production in a big way, and overlooked the over-all implementation of Chairman Mao's policy on education.

At a mass discussion and criticism meeting, the worker students criticized him for bringing the word "self" to the fore and taking the wrong road. Pinpointing his own living idea, he looked for problems in political line, and the cause in world outlook, and arming himself with Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously studied the "three constantly read articles," and tried repeatedly to understand the policy on education, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor," as well as Chairman Mao's directive of bringing proletarian politics to the fore. He realized that by grasping teaching alone or by grasping production alone without using Mao Tse-tung's thought to educate the people or placing the remolding of people in the primary position was a reflection of Liu Shao-ch'i's pernicious influence of "education first." The desire for personal fame and gain was a manifestation of bourgeois world outlook. By means of combating self and repudiating revisionism, this member of the revolutionary committee was able to implement more consciously Chairman Mao's directives on revolutionary education.

5. To study repeatedly, criticize and repudiate repeatedly and let Mao Tse-tung's thought take root in the mind.

In the process of closely linking up conscientious reading with the intensive development of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, by grasping the new trend of class struggle and with the new variations of the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i in mind, the revolutionary committee of Changchun Geology College repeatedly studied one basic concept of Chairman Mao at a time and repeatedly criticized and repudiated one reactionary fallacy of Liu Shao-ch'i at a time.

Not long ago, the teachers and students of the school criticized and repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of "scientific research above all" in scientific research. Later there again appeared among some of the teachers the living idea, "It is safe to carry out teaching and production, but it is dangerous to carry out scientific research."

Grasping this new trend and bearing in mind "the theory that scientific research is dangerous," which was a new mutation of Liu Shao-ch'i's "scientific research above all," the revolutionary committee organized the teachers to study again "the three constantly read articles," criticized and repudiated again "the theory of scientific research above all" and realized that: The aim of "scientific research above all" was for personal fame and gain, for the quest of fame and the pursuit of gain, and the root of that was bourgeois individualism.

They carried out repeated criticism and repudiation and repeated study. The more they criticized, the more everyone hated the reactionary fallacies of Liu Shao-ch'i. The more they criticized, the more they were able to see

clearly the reactionary essence of the reactionary fallacies. The more they studied, the more everyone became closer to Mao Tse-tung's thought. The more they studied, the more deeply they understood Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Everyone was able to further distinguish between the proletarian line on scientific research and the revisionist line on scientific research. From the clear definition of line, the orientation of scientific research became clear, and they were able to bring about "a rejuvenation and a reappearance of vigor" in the scientific research of a certain mining area, smashed the conclusion of the so-called "closing the mine and stepping down" of the bourgeois academic "authorities," and discovered a new orientation in mine prospecting for this mining area.

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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Carry Out Reading Conscientiously, Grasp Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought Energetically

- Members of the Party committee of a certain unit of the Wuhan Military Region have been raising and maintaining reading from the plane of the struggle between the two lines, and integrating the principles of the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines with the realities of the class struggle and line struggle, studying intensively and conscientiously, and with Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons, fiercely criticizing the heinous crimes of revision, distortion and emasculation of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by revisionists old and new, and constantly heightening the ability to differentiate between genuine and sham Marxism -

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 24, 1971)

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us, "It is necessary to teach the cadres some Marxism-Leninism--the more the better. That is to say, it is necessary to carry out Marxism-Leninism, and not revisionism." The Party committee of a certain unit of the Wuhan Military Region has maintained reading for a long time with rather good results. An important experience in maintaining reading over a long period has been the constant raising of willingness in reading from the plane of the struggle between the two lines.

The Party committee of this unit has always paid close attention to grasping the conscientious reading work of "squad members" of the Party committee. At the start, there was a small number of comrades who could not settle down to read. The Party committee organized them to study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "It is necessary to study conscientiously," and to carry out a debate on the question of why it was necessary to study conscientiously. Everybody discussed in a big way from the plane of the struggle between the two lines the great significance of studying conscientiously, knowing Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought thoroughly, increased the ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism and to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Comrade Li Chiu-lung, a deputy secretary of the Party committee has been serving as the chairman of a revolutionary committee at a certain place. There was a time when a small handful of class enemies, making use of bourgeois factionalism, kindled a fire, and some people wanted him to "lean to one side," explaining on some "theoretical" basis that there was no room for harmony between mass organizations of the two factions, so he must "lean to one side."

How should this problem be understood? Li Chiu-lung conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle, the struggle between the two lines, the mass movement and how to distinguish between the two different aspects of a contradiction. He deeply realized that "organizing millions upon millions of the masses and moving a mighty revolutionary army into action is

the need of today's revolution against the counter-revolutionaries." To unite with the masses or to split the masses was the dividing line in the current struggle between the two lines, and it would never do to permit the antagonistic feeling between the mass organizations of the two factions to grow, but the broad masses must be united and the small handful of class enemies isolated and attacked. Therefore he maintained a policy of "holding a bowl of water levelly" toward the mass organizations of the two factions, and through that promoted and consolidated the revolutionary great alliance between the masses of the two factions, crushed the sinister plan of the class enemies and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The small handful of class enemies,not reconciled to their defeat, again raised an evil wind of "suspecting all." Li Chiu-lung studied over again the teachings of Chairman Mao on the relations between classes, political parties, leaderships, political power and the masses, urged the masses to take the great teachings of Chairman Mao, "The force at the core leading our cause forward is the Chinese Communist Party," "The theoretical basis guiding our thinking is Marxism-Leninism" and "We must have faith in the masses and in the Party. These are two cardinal principles. If we doubt these principles, we shall accomplish nothing" as weapons and develop a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, which enabled everybody to realize that was clear class character in "what to believe and what to suspect," and that "suspecting all" was in essence an attempt to weaken the leadership of the Party, to damage and to shake the dictatorship of the proletariat from the extreme "Left." By means of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the revolutionary people rubbed their eyes, dealt blows at the small handful of class enemies steadily, accurately and tellingly and further consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The other comrades of the Party committee have also had such experience as Comrade Li Chiu-lung. By bringing out facts and discussing what they had learned, all deeply realized that only through conscientious reading and knowing Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought thoroughly could correct understanding be arrived at and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line firmly implemented. Since then, members of the Party committee have succeeded in carrying out daily reading without slackening, on their study day they could not be budged even by lightning, regularly holding discussion and application meetings, regularly writing down their reflections and understanding and constantly summing up their study experience.

Vice Chairman Lin pointed out: "In order to really master Mao Tse-tung's thought, it is essential to study many of Chairman Mao's basic concepts over and over again." Members of the Party committee of this unit have deeply realized in practice that Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line concretely makes manifest the fundamental principle of Marxism-Leninism, and that only by studying Chairman Mao's many basic concepts deeply and thoroughly can a correct understanding be obtained and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line consciously implemented. Because of this, they have repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's many basic concepts, particularly the two basic concepts of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The methods they have adopted in doing so are:

1. While studying Chairman Mao's writings attention should be paid at the same time to the relevant writings of Marxism, Engels, Lenin and Stalin.

For example, in order to know thoroughly the basic concept of class struggle, when studying "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains," "Why Is It That Red Political Power Can Exist in China?," "Analysis of the Classes in Chinese Society" and other relevant teachings on class and class struggle, they also studied such writings as "The Communist Manifesto" and "The Civil War in France" to see what Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin had said, and how Chairman Mao has inherited, defended and developed Marxism-Leninism. From that they deeply realize that the history of class struggle has existed throughout the chronicled history of mankind. The fundamental problem of class struggle is that of political power. Class struggle will naturally lead to political power. The dictatorship of the proletariat is not the conclusion of class struggle, but a continuation of class struggle. In that way, understanding is greatly enhanced.

2. In carrying out social investigation, to sum up the new trend of class struggle in society and to study its new characteristics.

In the course of studying Marxism-Leninism on the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat, they went in succession to the Nantsuichuang brigade which Chairman Mao in his introductory note to "Who Says a Chicken Feather Cannot Fly to Heaven" has given such high appraisal. By the side of the "Hungch'i Canal," and at the foot of Wangwushan of the Ch'ihliying people's commune where Chairman Mao personally visited and inspected, they carried out an in-depth investigation of the history and condition of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, analyzed the new pecularities of the struggle, and in conjunction with the actual study of the books of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao, linked up the principles of the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines as given in the books with the facts of the struggle between the classes and the lines for intensive investigation conscientiously.

In that way, everybody was able to understand more correctly that "socialist society covers a fairly long historical period. In the historical period of socialism, there are still classes, class contradictions and class struggle. There is the struggle between the socialist road and the capitalist road, and there is the danger of capitalist restoration." This kind of struggle will continue to be long and tortuous and at times will even become complex and more far-reaching than any armed struggle.

In particular a small handful of class enemies will always appear in disguise, paying lip service to Marxism-Leninism but in essence "perverting Marxism into opportunism" and "substituting eclecticism for dialectics," carrying a struggle against the proletariat and endeavoring to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. They are counter-revolutionaries raising a red flag to oppose the red flag, and are most deceptive in nature. Because of this "we revolutionary Party members must see through their bag of tricks, investigate into their strategy so as to triumph over them."

3. Deeply criticize both new and old revisionism, and constantly deepen the understanding of the basic concepts of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

In the study, they constantly used Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons to constantly criticize and repudiate the heinous crime of the emasculation of the contents of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought by new and old revisionism, its effort to draw away their soul and to use "Party of the whole people" and "State of the whole people" and other black merchandise to weaken, destroy and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Because of that they realized more deeply that "to the people who have acquired victory, the proletarian dictatorship, like cloth and grain, is something they cannot for a moment do without." A person who will recognize only class struggle without recognizing the dictatorship of the proletariat is not a Marxist. Revisionists will "also wear Marxism on their lips, and will also attack 'dogmatism.' However what they are attacking are the most basic things of Marxism."

Members of the Party committee said, "The Paris Commune hoisted the first glorious banner of the proletarian dictatorship for the world, and that is an heirloom for the proletariat. We must hold firmly on to this treasure, constantly strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, so that we can crush the subversive plot of all class enemies both inside and outside the country and insure that our proletarian domain will never change color in the generations to come."

By making use of the above methods of study, they have produced very outstanding results. In studying "The Civil War in France," Comrade Ting Wen-hua, secretary of the Party committee, found at the beginning many terms and phrases he could not understand, and many theories he was not completely sure of. He studied over again Chairman Mao's works, asked others for advice, and by linking thinking with realities, he studied it word by word and applied it word by word. In studying the foreword written by Engels for "Civil War in France," "The working class after having obtained power would no longer permit themselves to be controlled by the former state apparatus. In order not to lose the power they have just won, they on the one hand must get rid of all that is old, and the apparatus that has always been used to oppress them. On the other hand, they must announce that their representatives and officials without any exception, could be changed at will, to insure that they have the ability to guard against them."

When he came to this passage, he studied many times around the two problems of "In the historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, how should the dictatorship of the proletariat be strengthened?" and "The opposition and role of leading bodies in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat" and such teachings as "Cadres are a decisive factor once the political line is determined" of Chairman Mao on consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, the five musts for successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution, the three criteria for the selection of cadres by Vice Chairman

Lin and the directive that the leading body represented political power, and in conjunction with the historical experience of the dictatorship of the proletariat both in the international scene and inside the country, he more deeply comprehended the spiritual essence of this teaching of Engels. He realized that "after the grasping of political power of the state by the proletariat, it was necessary to strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthen the building of political power of the state. The leading body represented political power. Therefore it was of the utmost importance to build the leading body into a battle headquarters boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao boundlessly loyal to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and to strengthen the proletarian dictatorship.

Under the guidance of this thinking and in grasping the ideological construction of the leading body at various levels of the unit, he firmly grasped the problem of conscientious reading for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and for the implementation and defense of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, held and conducted cadre study class many times, called discussion and application meetings, investigated the condition of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and the transforming of the world outlook of the leadership cadres at various levels, enabled the awareness of the leadership cadres at various levels to the struggle of the two lines to be greatly heightened.

With one and all from top to bottom acting in concert, they went deep into the basic level, and by fiercely grasping the principle of educating the people with Mao Tse-tung's thought, promoted the better implementation of Chairman Mao's line on army building in the unit.

The Party committee of this unit, by maintaining conscientious reading, has greatly stimulated its own ideological revolutionization and led the unit in the ever victorious advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Correspondent of the Chieh-fang-chün Pao
and correspondent of the Jen-min Jih-pao

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INDUSTRY

Central China Small Glass Works Makes Quartz Glass Products

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Mar. 27, 1971)

workers of a small glass works in Hupeh province, central China, have successfully produced quartz glass, a product needed by the country, and made different products of the glass. they did it by doing away with fetishes and superstitions and emancipating their mind, and have thus contributed to China's socialist construction.

Quartz glass is insulating material that is highly resistant to heat, acid and alkali. it is widely used in the metallurgical, chemical and electronic industries.

The factory started trial-producing the product in the spring of 1966. Learning that the country needed quartz glass, the workers boldly proposed making it, although they could then only make ordinary glass-ware. Supported by the factory party branch committee, seven workers set up an experimental group.

Some people in the factory were sceptical. they said that making quartz glass required complicated advanced equipment and special technique.

The party branch organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's teachings on the mass line, and urged them to foster high aspirations and overcome difficulties by their own efforts. Through the study, they realized that special equipment was important, but more important was their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. The battle to make the glass started.

The factory had only 20 small transformers and one old variable transformer. yet the workers started their experiment in a small room. they first used synthetic crystals as the raw material. to make synthetic crystals, they had to control the furnace temperature. following Chairman Mao's teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", they persisted in repeated experiments. after 100 days of hard efforts, they produced synthetic crystals and then quartz glass tubes.

The government decided to give the factory funds to enlarge production. But the workers declined, believing they could overcome the difficulties. they persisted in running their factory diligently. they devised methods and made the necessary equipment for serial production.

Proceeding from the interests of the revolution, the workers tried hard to increase varieties to meet the needs of other units. a factory once needed a particular kind of tube, the diameter of which is less than one millimetre and the inner diameter is only half a millimetre. the workers undertook this task although the factory did not have the necessary equipment. they made the equipment with simple methods and produced large quantities of such tube.

The workers not only fulfilled state production plan on time, but made sure to meet the special needs of various

units. In 1969, a unit wanted several pieces of quartz glass thread, the diameter of which is less than one-third the hair's breadth. at either end of the thread should be a tiny quartz glass ball. the workers accepted the job. they worked on their existing equipment and produced eight pieces of such thread in seven days.

over the past few years, the factory has produced more than 100 kinds of quartz glass products, including shaped ones., they can also process apparatus of complicated structure. this small glass works is now making increasing contributions to socialist construction.

LOCAL INDUSTRY

Central China Hsien Develops Local Industry

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Mar. 28, 1971)

displaying the revolutionary spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the people of chiyuan county in honan province, central china, have built many small factories and mines by making full use of local resources to serve agriculture and meet the needs of the people.

the county revolutionary committee has firmly implemented chairman mao's principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in the development of the economy and stressed that local industries should serve to promote agricultural mechanization and production.

since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the county has built 44 small plants and mines, including coal pits and iron and steel, machinery, cement and chemical fertilizer plants. more than 16,000 farm machines and 1.48 million farm implements have been turned out since 1967.

the local industry has provided equipment and fund for building water conservancy projects. the people have built a 120-kilometre-long trunk canal on the slopes of the taihang and wangwu mountains to irrigate 20,000 hectares of farmland. this and the other projects built in the past few years have treated the county's acreage under irrigation. though the county was hit by drought in 1968 and 1969, its grain output reached an all-time high. 1970 saw a new increase in grain and cotton output.

situated at the foot of the taihang and wangwu mountains, the county has rich mineral resources. but before liberation, the working people led a miserable life generation after generation under the oppression by imperialism, feudalism and bureaucrat capitalism. thanks to the wise leadership of chairman mao, the chinese people freed themselves from this oppression. cherishing profound class feelings for chairman mao, the people of chiyuan county have warmly responded to his great call "transform china in the spirit of the foolish old man who removed the mountains" and resolutely advanced along chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

Inspired by Chairman Mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the county sent six cadres and more than 20 commune members to search for ores in the Taihang and Wangwu mountains in 1958. They found a lead deposit and, working with simple tools, produced 70 tons of lead in half a year. Gradually they turned the enterprise into a semi-mechanized non-ferrous metal smelting plant, which heralded a mass campaign for running industry. Many small factories were soon put up with little investment.

But the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi and his agents in the county used the power they had usurped to sabotage the vigorously growing local industry by ordering the closing down of such enterprises. The capitalist roaders refused to supply funds, equipment or material to these enterprises and forbade the marketing of their products.

The capitalist roaders' scheme only served to stiffen the revolutionary will of the workers. Imbued with the spirit of "the foolish old man who removed the mountains", the workers tapped the potential of the equipment and made new equipment to carry on and expand production. In order to get timber for making farm implements, workers of the machinery plant of the Sziii People's Commune travelled some thirty kilometres to fell trees in a dense forest. They sold farm implements at the doors of commune members and improved their service to agriculture.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution the workers of Chiyuan County criticized the renegade Liu Shao-chi's crimes in sabotaging the local industry. The factories which had kept on operating at least doubled their output and those which had been closed down resumed production. In order to rebuild the Chiyuan iron and steel plant, the workers combed the Wangwu Mountain and discovered large quantities of iron deposits. They soon put the plant into operation. On the basis of the opinions of the masses, the county revolutionary committee made an overall plan for developing local industry, thus enabling the local industry to make vigorous progress in line with Chairman Mao's great strategic principle "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

In the course of running industry the people of Chiyuan County have adhered to Chairman Mao's principles of self-reliance and building up our country through diligence and frugality. Most of the factories and mines were started from scratch, by methods of workers' own devising and with simple equipment. The workers of the Chiyuan Iron and Steel Plant made more than 300 pieces of mining and metallurgical equipment which meet more than 90 per cent of its needs. The agricultural machinery plant and the mangno machine works started with one belt lathe each and they relied mainly on manual labour. The workers decided to make their own machine tools to cope with the rapid progress of agricultural mechanization and electrification. For this purpose, they made full use of discarded material and launched a mass technical innovation movement. The agricultural machinery plant produced 5-ton drop hammers, raising efficiency dozens of times. The two plants also provided commune-run factories with lathes, planers, drills, hammers and welding equipment.

demand for fuel and raw material shot up with the development of the machine-building industry. the cadres and workers in the coal and metallurgical industries made determined efforts to improve their operation and meet the demand. by pooling their wisdom and working painstakingly, the workers of the kaching coal mine made electric locomotives and dozens of technical innovations. in this way, they turned the small primitive coal mine into a modern one and increased its annual output from 20,000 tons to 400,000 tons.

the increasing number of factories and mines and the higher level of mechanization demanded more electricity. whether to strive for greater, faster, better and more economical results or to be satisfied with little, slow, bad and wasteful results in running the power industry involves a sharp struggle between the two lines. when the chiyuan power plant tried to repair a discarded 1,500-kw turbine power generating set to meet the growing demand, a bourgeois technical "expert" asserted that designing alone would take at least nine months. the workers said indignantly: "since electricity is so urgently needed, we must not trail behind at a snail's pace." doing away with all fetishes, they repaired the generating set themselves and put it into operation in less than seven months. this doubled the plant's power output.

in the spring of last year, under the unified leadership of the county revolutionary committee, many factories and mines worked in coordination and, within five months, erected 52 kilometres of 110,000-volt transmission lines to bring electricity to the 59 factories and mines run by the county and communes and several hundred brigade-run processing workshops.

the development of chiyuan county's local industry shows that when the workers and peasants have grasped mao tsetung thought they can "concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being" and make more and more contributions to the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Local Industry Advances in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 27, 1971)

tibet has made rapid advances in industry since liberation, particularly since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the tibet autonomous region now produces coal, electricity, machines, chemicals, building materials, paper, textiles, leather, matches, soap and several dozen other products. about 100 medium and small hydro-electric power stations are in operation and some others are under construction. lhasa, shigatse, nagchuka, loka and chamdo have their own plants to make and repair farm machines. supplied with an increasing number of pumps, machines to process agricultural produce and transport equipment, tibet's agriculture and animal husbandry have forged ahead in the past few years.

industry was non-existent in tibet before liberation, when it was under the reactionary rule of the serf system. even a match, a simple pick or a screw had to be sent in. there were only a small number of blacksmiths doing simple repairing of farm tools. farming was done by the primitive slash-and-burn method.

under the leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the communist party of china, tibet was liberated in 1951. democratic reform was carried out after the rebellion by the tibetan upper strata reactionary clique was put down in 1959. as masters of the new society, the emancipated serfs participated in socialist industrial and agricultural production with revolutionary ardor. given help by various provinces and municipalities, the autonomous region had by 1964 set up 67 medium and small plants including farm tool and cement plants, tanneries, lumber mills and motor vehicle repair shops, laying a preliminary foundation for tibet's industry.

progress, however, was thwarted by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet. they opposed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle displayed by the emancipated serfs in developing industry that was in line with chairman mao's teachings, and they closed down many plants and mines on the pretext that tibet was "special" and "backward".

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of various nationalities in tibet used mao tsetung thought as the weapon to criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line on running enterprises has taken deep root in the hearts of the people. tibet's local industry began to develop rapidly once again. the plants and mines opened in the past four years are many more than all set up in the previous 15 years.

a small carpenter and smith shop succeeded in producing three kinds of equipment for hydro-electric power stations and its success became a popular story among the people. the shop has some 20 workers most of whom are tibetans. with three ordinary lathes it formerly produced only simple farm tools. to help develop hydro-electric power generating equipment, the workers trial-produced generators, motors and water turbines. a technical innovations group composed of veteran workers, technicians and leading cadres was formed. unacquainted with the skill, the group boldly made repeated experiments while sending personnel to learn from other enterprises. in processing the castings they renovated a lathe so as to be able to cut parts of big diameter. thus they produced generators, motors and water turbines and put them into serial production.

with the vigorous progress in local industry the first generation of tibetan workers has increased to tens of thousands. a large number of activists in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought have come forward and many outstanding workers of tibetan nationality tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution have become leading members of revolutionary committees at all levels. the tibetan workers have become a vigorous force in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the autonomous region.

ECONOMY

Veteran Worker Practices Economy

(NCNA-English Changsha, Mar. 28, 1971)

communist party member yi hui-tsai, a long-time worker in the shuikoushan mine of hunan province, is widely praised in the province for his outstanding efforts to practise economy.

carrying forward the revolutionary tradition of diligence and frugality, yi hui-tsai around 1964 began collecting and recovering discarded and old materials for the state. over the past seven years he has recovered 300,000-yuan worth of material.

yi hui-tsai was born in a hired labourer's family. he suffered from the cruel oppression and exploitation by the landlords and capitalists before liberation when he was forced to go begging, herd cattle and be child-labourer. he therefore loves chairman mao who liberated him from the abyss of misery, treasures the political power of the proletariat and pays great attention to china's socialist construction. he recognizes that saving of every inch of wood, drop of oil and nail is a contribution to building socialism with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

he was assigned to work at a warehouse of the mine in 1964. he constantly reminds himself of chairman mao's teachings on building the country through diligence and frugality and studies chairman mao's brilliant philosophic thinking conscientiously. his study made him aware that there are two different attitudes in approaching things that are old and no longer usable. one is the metaphysical point of view which holds that things should be discarded when they outlive their usefulness; the other is the materialist dialectical view which holds that they can be transformed into new and useful things if the proper conditions are created, because useless or useful, old or new are all relative terms and under given conditions are transformed into each other. although a thing may be useless as a whole, part of it may be useful, things that are useless now may be of use later and things that are useless to some units may be useful to others.

guided by the materialist dialectical point of view, yi hui-tsai and other workers in the warehouse collect all kinds of discarded and old material and work to turn them into useful things.

yi hui-tsai once collected a basketful of cast-off batteries and stripped down the zinc coating, which can be re-used. some people said: "since the zinc coating of ten batteries don't weight an ounce, why spend so much time?" but yi hui-tsai thought differently. "the zinc coating is a small thing", he said, "but it was made by the sweat of the workers. if we leave it at that, we do not have a proletarian attitude and we don't carry forward our revolutionary tradition of hard struggle and frugality."

the comrades realized that there was something to what he said and followed suit. they cast the coatings into zinc ingots. in the past seven years they have recovered over 400 kilogrammes of zinc.

the alloy shavings on a drill-head which worn out weigh no more than an ounce. but they would not let even such a little thing go waste. they collected bit by bit and over a few years had 470 kilogrammes which are worth 23,000 yuan (rmb). they have collected a lot of scrap glass which is made into glass for flashlights and many cast-off tool bags which were cleaned and repaired for the workers to re-use. in this way they have used over 200 kinds of discards to make other things.

in order to manage the warehouse well, yi hui-tsai has made hard efforts to arm himself with mao tsetung thought, constantly raise his consciousness of class struggle and foster the proletarian world outlook of utter devotion to public interest.

one day, yi hui-tsai and his comrades were to carry away pig-iron water turbines which were taken down after a major overhaul of a plant in the mine. he found that there were white round marks on the turbines. knowing that this was alloy, he thought it would be a waste to treat the turbines as useless iron. he hurried and took back the turbines which had been sent to the train. using a big hammer, he began to break off the alloy. at first he could only recover 10 kilogrammes of alloy from five turbines in a whole day. and he ached all over after the work. yi hui-tsai then turned to chairman mao's great teaching: "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount every difficulty to win victory" and encouraged himself with the revolutionary spirit of heroes who fear neither hardship nor death. the second day he collected alloy from 17 turbines. with the other comrades, yi hui-tsai has gathered more than 4,400 kilogrammes of alloy from discarded material over the past six years.

once there was not enough stock of ventilation and water pipes which were urgently needed. yi hui-tsai was very anxious. he proposed that old pipes in abandoned pits be used. his comrades and the leadership advised him not to go down the pits, because it was dangerous. he thought that as a communist party member, he should be the first to tackle difficulties. after safety measures were taken, yi hui-tsai went down to a work face with other comrades. after two months of hard work, they removed more than 2,000 metres of ventilation pipes and water pipes, 5,000 metres of cable and 80 tons of steel and iron. they met the demand of the pipes and saved the country further investment.

AGRICULTURE

Inner Mongolian Brigade Gets Bumper Grain and Sugar Beet Harvests

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Mar. 28, 1971)

_____ a production brigade in the inner mongolian autonomous region has increased sugar beet output while expanding grain production in line with chairman mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". grain yield surpassed 4.5 tons per hectare for six years running and sugar beet output rose by a big margin every year.

the hsinhung brigade of the hargin rear banner is located on the northernmost part of the plain in the yellow river bend, neighbouring yinshan mountain. in the past, sandstorms and drought were scourges in this area in addition to frequent mountain torrents. per hectare grain yield was less than 750 kilogrammes before liberation. after agricultural cooperation, the poor and lower-middle peasants brought their collective strength into play to transform the area. in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, they built dams and shelter belts, and dug irrigation canals. as a result of the hard struggle over a decade and more, the brigade turned all its farmland into fertile fields which ensure steady high yields and grain output rose quickly. the people no longer depended on the state for food but handed over grain as tax in kind and sold a large amount of surplus grain to the state. besides, they have handed over or sold to the state over 295 tons of sugar beet since they began to grow it in 1967.

the brigade has paid attention in the past four years to establishing a correct relation between growing grain and sugar beet. stress was laid on raising per unit yield of both and the results were successful.

following chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members summed up their experience in raising sugar beet and modestly learned from other units. they made scientific experiments on different plots and finally grasped the skill. sugar beet yield in 1970 reached 46.5 tons per hectare, with a high sugar content.

the increased production of sugar beet promotes pig raising by providing more fodder. the brigade's pig stock comes to the equivalent of three per household. in 1970 the brigade applied about 3,500 tons of pig manure to its farmland and this helped raise grain output.

the brigade has consolidated its collective economy by conscientiously adhering to the principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". the brigade has now two tractors, three diesel engines, a flour mill, a husking mill and two small threshers. the living standard of the commune members has gradually improved, and every household has grain reserves.

TIBET

Mao Tsetung Thought Nurtures Cadres of Tibetan Nationality

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Mar. 28, 1971)

nurtured by great mao tsetung thought, many cadres of tibetan nationality have come to the fore in tibet. they are loyal to chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and active in the three revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. they are the backbone in building a socialist new tibet.

several thousand outstanding tibetan workers, peasants, herdsmen and cadres have been elected to the revolutionary committees at various levels in the autonomous region during the great proletarian cultural revolution to hold different posts. four tibetan party members from the region attended the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and one was elected an alternate member of the ninth party central committee. in the rural and pastoral areas, most of the cadres at the commune, township, production brigade and team levels and over 90 per cent of the cadres at the district level are of tibetan nationality. with the rapid development of socialist construction, many tibetans have been trained as scientific and technical workers in industry, communications, agriculture, animal husbandry, culture, education, health and medicine and other fields of work.

the party and the government pay close attention to training cadres of tibetan nationality. after liberation, many schools and training classes have been set up in the region to train cadres of tibetan nationality, and groups of children of the emancipated serfs have been sent to study in other parts of the country. the revolutionary committees at all levels often run study classes at which the cadres study mao tsetung thought so as to raise their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

most of the cadres are former slaves and serfs or come from the families of poor peasants and herdsmen. in the old days, they were cruelly exploited and oppressed by the former tibet local government, the monasteries and the nobility. many of them were jailed and bear the scars of beatings and torture they endured then. they bitterly hate serfdom and love socialist society with all their hearts. since taking part in the revolution, particularly through the great proletarian cultural revolution, they have rapidly raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their awareness of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. they eagerly study chairman mao's works so as to arm themselves with mao tsetung thought. they take an active part in revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet. they are advancing steadfastly under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line.

the history of pasang, a vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, epitomizes the rapid maturing of the thousands upon thousands of tibetan cadres nurtured by mao tsetung thought.

pasang's family had been slaves for generations. she was born a slave and led a life of extreme misery. she began a new life with the million emancipated serfs after liberation.

the party sent her to school in 1957 when she was 17 years old. she was very active in the democratic reform movement to smash serfdom. she quickly raised her class consciousness and was soon admitted into the glorious communist party of china. she worked as chairman of a county women's union and then as a deputy county head. she was elected chairman of the revolutionary committee of langhsien county and vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region during the cultural revolution. filled with profound proletarian feelings, pasang has studied chairman mao's works hard over the past 10 years or so, earnestly remoulded her world outlook and conscientiously carried out and defended chairman mao's revolutionary line. she often says with deep feeling: "my parents gave me life, but chairman mao and the party have saved me from dark serfdom and mao tsetung thought has nurtured me politically."

following chairman mao's teaching "remain one of the common people while serving as an 'official'", the cadres of tibetan nationality always retain the fine qualities of the working people. they take an active part in physical labour, keep close ties with the masses and wholeheartedly serve the emancipated peasants and herdsmen. they have made outstanding achievements at their fighting posts.

chiatso is a repair worker at the lhasa power plant. since being elected a member of the plant revolutionary committee, he has kept studying and working with the workers and consulting them when matters arise. he always strives to do the hardest work. in order to save the lives of the people and their property from a mountain torrent last july, he was the first to jump into the stream at risk of his life. encouraged, the others bravely joined the battle. after a hard round-the-clock struggle, they overcame the flood. last november, chiatso was admitted into the party.

pairatochi, member of the ningpa district revolutionary committee and leader of the district veterinary group in sonsien county on the northern tibetan grassland, has made a living study and application of chairman mao's brilliant works "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains". he often goes to the grazing grounds or sheds to treat the animal. he modestly learns from the old herdsmen and, with them, he has worked out dozens of methods for treating diseases. this greatly reduced animal mortality.

the tibetan cadres at the basic level lead the emancipated peasants and herdsmen along the socialist road and in fighting nature. this is a great impetus to the socialist transformation of agriculture and livestock breeding and to socialist construction. the masses praise them as "pace-setters on the socialist road". people's communes are springing up all over tibet and the mass movement to learn from tachai is surging forward.

tzujentamu is chairman of the revolutionary committee of the chienpa people's commune in naitung county. firmly responding to chairman mao's great call "get organized exclamation", she mobilized eleven households of emancipated slaves in 1961 to form a mutual-aid team which is known throughout tibet as "example for the million emancipated serfs". a handful of class enemies constantly made trouble, but the team members were united as one and firmly followed the road of cooperation. their hard work made the collective economy develop. later, tzujentamu and the team members took the lead in setting up the chienpa people's commune.

after they smashed interference by liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet. they fought nature and class enemies and have increased grain and livestock production year by year. the commune's per unit yield surpassed the target set in the national programme for agricultural development and the number of livestock has increased by a big margin.

anchiang, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the hsuchung people's commune in mangkang county, organized more than 300 commune members to cut through a mountain to lead in water so as to transform this poor and backward area. after four years of hard struggle, they dug a tunnel 280 metres long, 2.2 metres high and 2.5 metres wide through the tzechiula mountain to conduct water from the maya river ten kilometres away. this brought almost 100 hectares of land under irrigation. grain output increased greatly. this ended the commune's dependence on the state for loans of grain and funds.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CEYLON

Comrade Sanmugathasan Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Colombo, Mar. 26, 1971)

comrade nagalingam sanmugathasan, general secretary of the ceylon communist party, sent a message to the central committee of the communist party of china on march 22 extending wholehearted congratulations on china's successful launching of her second man-made earth satellite. full text of the message reads:

peking

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades,

we have learnt with great joy the news that china has successfully launched the second man-made earth satellite on march 3rd, 1971.

on behalf of the central committee of the ceylon communist party and on behalf of the revolutionary people of ceylon, we send greetings to the people, the government and the communist party of china and to its great leader, comrade mao tsetung and to all revolutionary workers, cadres, scientists, engineers and fighters and commanders of the people's liberation army who have been responsible for the success of this epoch-making event.

your success in launching the second man-made earth satellite is not merely a victory for china and her people but a victory for all revolutionary people all over the world. it is a positive step in the direction of preserving world peace as it contributes to the smashing up of the nuclear monopoly hitherto enjoyed by u.s. imperialism and soviet social imperialism, both of whom were attempting to make use of this monopoly to redivide the world among themselves.

this magnificent achievement is also a further testimony to the rapidity with which science and technology have advanced in china to the highest world standards. it is a testimony to the success of socialist construction in china and to the success in strengthening the great people's republic of china as the indestructible bastion and base of world revolution.

it is yet another product of the great unleashing of the creative effort liberated by the great proletarian cultural revolution in china. it is yet another victory to mao tsetung thought. it will hasten disintegration and defeat of modern revisionism. it will give a great impetus and inspiration to all those struggling for national liberation, against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. it will bring nearer the final victory of socialism on a world scale.

we congratulate you with all our heart and wish you many more successes in the future.

yours fraternally

general secretary of the ceylon communist party,

sanmugathasan (signed)

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Comrade Le Duan, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, Professor Nguyen Van Hieu and Other Vietnamese, Laotian Comrades-in-arms Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1971)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, left here by air for moscow this morning.

the delegation of the laotian patriotic front led by comrade kaysone phomvihan, vice-chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, and the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation led by professor nguyen van hieu, member of the presidium of the s.v.n.n.f.l. central committee, left here by air for moscow this afternoon.

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party was seen off by comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council; comrade huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and comrade chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a.

the delegation of the laotian patriotic front and the delegation of the south viet nam national front for liberation were seen off by comrade li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council, and comrade kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present at the airport to see the vietnamese and laotian comrades-in-arms off were leading comrades from the departments concerned keng piao, han nien-lung, jen yun-chung, shen chien, yang teh-chung, tsao ke-chiang and hsiao huang.

also present were comrade ngo thuyen, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and members of the embassy, and comrade tran binh, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam, and other members of the embassy.

vasily sergeevich tolstikov, ambassador of the soviet union to china, was present.

Ambassador Wang Yu-ping Congratulates Indochinese Peoples on Their Shining Victory

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Mar. 27, 1971)

chinese ambassador and other diplomatic officials to viet nam today extended the warmest congratulations on the magnificent victories won by the indochinese people united in struggle, as pieces of good news of the victories on highway 9 and other fronts against u.s. aggression in indochina kept coming in one after another. for this purpose, chinese ambassador to viet nam wang yu-ping, counsellor chen liang, commercial counsellor tsui che, military attaches teng kun-shan and chang hsui-shan and chinese economic representative yang jung-chieh today called on the foreign ministry of the democratic republic of viet nam, the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the north, the information bureau of the lao patriotic front in hanoi and the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in viet nam.

they were very warmly received separately by hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the democratic republic of viet nam; nguyen phu soai, acting head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in the north; khamphay boupha and phau phimphachanh, members of the central committee of the lao patriotic front; and you sim kun, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the kingdom of cambodia in viet nam.

in cordial and friendly talks, they and their hosts hailed the magnificent victory on highway 9 and its great significance and the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the vietnamese, lao, cambodian and chinese peoples and expressed the firm determination to defeat the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs.

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial: Warm Congratulations on Spectacular Victory on Highway 9

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1971)

the "people's daily" carried an editorial today entitled "warm congratulations on the spectacular victory on highway 9". the full text of the editorial reads:

the highway 9 campaign on which the attention of the whole world is focussed has ended in magnificent victory for the army and people of laos and south viet nam and complete rout for the u.s.-puppet troops. for the past month and more, the lao people's liberation army and the south viet nam liberation army, with close coordination of the patriotic army and people of cambodia, launched a counter-attack on all fronts and swept down on the enemy troops with irresistible force, wiped out large numbers of u.s.-puppet effectives and dealt an extremely heavy blow to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys. this heart-stirring great victory is an important contribution to the anti-u.s. imperialist struggle of the world people. with unparalleled exhilaration, the 700 million chinese people extend warm congratulations on the spectacular victory in the highway 9 campaign and salute the heroic lao people's liberation army and the south viet nam liberation army, and also the people of the three indochinese countries fighting

on the forefront of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the spectacular victory on highway 9 has demonstrated the matchless might of people's war. despite the throwing in of such a large quantity of modern equipment in this campaign by u.s. imperialism, it could not save the "crack" troops of the saigon puppets which it had painstakingly reared from annihilation. 16,000 out of the total 45,000 u.s.-puppet troops which invaded laos and concentrated on the eastern sector of highway 9 were killed, wounded or captured by the lao people's liberation army on the southern laos battlefront with four brigades, two regiments and eight artillery battalions wiped out. after this mortal blow, the saigon puppet troops have basically become greatly weakened, and this helps to accelerate the bankruptcy of the war "vietnamization" programme and the "nixon doctrine" of using asians to fight asians pushed by the nixon administration. therefore, the defeat of the invasion of southern laos by u.s.-puppet troops is not only a tactical but also a strategic defeat. the magnificent victory won by the army and people of laos and south viet nam on the highway 9 front will surely affect the whole indochinese battlefield in an overall situation.

the great victory on highway 9 has set a brilliant example of the three indochinese peoples coordinating closely and concerting their effort in battle. since u.s. imperialism has extended the flames of the aggressive war from south viet nam to cambodia and laos, turning the whole indochina into a single battlefront, the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation of the three indochinese peoples has completely become one and indivisible. in face of the ferocious common enemy, they have supported one another and coordinated in the fight. during the highway 9 campaign, the lao people's liberation army heavily trounced and annihilated the invading saigon puppet troops in the regions of tchepone and ban dong in laos, while the south viet nam liberation army launched fierce attacks on the lair of the u.s.-puppet troops in khe sanh in viet nam, making the enemy at a loss as to what to do and throwing it into great panic and confusion. at the same time, the patriotic army and people of cambodia mounted fierce attacks on the enemy in the northeastern part of cambodia and achieved important victories, rendering powerful support to the friendly armies in laos and south viet nam. the great victory on highway 9 is not only a victory of the lao people, but also a common victory of the people of the three indochinese countries.

the magnificent victory on highway 9 has aggravated the political crisis of the nixon administration, which was already very grave. in embarking on this military adventure, nixon has staked his "crown". he wanted wishfully to win an easy victory so as to gain political capital for the presidential election in the coming year. after the debacle in the invasion of laos, he had to admit that he faced a "credibility gap" in the united states. what does "credibility gap" mean? speaking plainly, it means that the american people will oppose more bitterly the nixon administration's criminal policy of intensifying and expanding its war of aggression in indochina. it means that new quarrels and strifes will break out within the u.s. ruling clique over this defeat and their dog-bite-dog fight will be intensified. nixon, laird and their ilk have lied publicly in the last few days to cover up their defeat. this precisely shows that u.s. imperialism is further bogged down in the position beset with difficulties at home and abroad.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out that "all reactionaries are paper tigers" and that "it is not the reactionaries but the people who are really powerful."

the nixon administration always thinks that its way out lies in enlarging the war. it vainly attempts to avert at one shot the defeat of the u.s. aggressors on the indochinese battlefield through the invasion of laos. but subsequently things turn out contrary to its wish. this long hatched and expensive military adventure has ended in utter failure. the contest of strength along highway 9 has proved once again that in indochina it is not the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs but the three indochinese peoples who are really powerful. the defeat of u.s. imperialism in indochina is irretrievable. no desperate struggle can save the u.s. aggressors. the capital in the hand of u.s. imperialism is now dwindling fast. if it wants to carry out new military adventures in laos, in cambodia, or in viet nam, it is bound to receive sterner punishment, thereby accelerating the advent of its total defeat in indochina.

constantly tempered in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, the heroic peoples of the three indochinese countries are advancing victoriously. their fighting strength is more powerful, their militant unity is closer and their confidence in victory is firmer than ever before. we firmly believe that by persevering in protracted people's war, the three indochinese peoples will certainly defeat the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys and win complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND MALAYSIA

Malayan Communist Party Central Committee Greets China's Successful Launching of Man-Made Scientific Experiment Earth Satellite

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1971)

the central committee of the communist party of malaya sent a message on march 20 to the central committee of the communist party of china, extending the warmest congratulations on china's successful launching of a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. the message reads in full as follows:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

we have learned with joy that china has successfully launched a man-made scientific experiment earth satellite. we, on behalf of all members of the communist party of malaya, all fighters of the malayan national liberation army and the malayan people, extend the warmest congratulations to you, and through you, to the great chinese people.

this success in launching a satellite is a victory for the line of unity for victory of the ninth national congress of the communist party of china and a victory for the invincible mao tsetung thought.

this important achievement made by the chinese people in developing science and technology and strengthening national defence constitutes a heavy blow to the frenzied ambition of u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionism to dominate and divide the world and a heavy blow to the scheme of u.s. imperialism and its accomplices and henchmen to expand their war of aggression in indochina.

we sincerely wish the chinese people under the wise leadership of the central committee of the communist party of china with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader still greater victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

long live chairman mao, the great teacher of revolution exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation

the central committee of the
communist party of malaya

march 20, 1971

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation Leaves Nanking for Shanghai

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 27, 1971)

Ram Hari Sharma, chairman of the Nepalese National Panchayat, and Madame Sharma and the National Panchayat goodwill delegation led by him left here for Shanghai by special plane today after concluding their visit to this city. The distinguished guests are accompanied by Pei Shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the National People's Congress of China.

Chairman Ram Hari Sharma and the other distinguished Nepalese guests arrived in Nanking by special plane on the afternoon of the 25th. They were warmly greeted at the airport by leading members of the Kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the Nanking units of the Chinese people's liberation army and the Nanking municipal revolutionary committee Peng Chung, Liao Jung-piao, Yang Kuang-ti, Fang Min and Liu Chi-chang and more than 1,000 revolutionary people. Amid the beating of drums and gongs, the welcoming crowd waved miniature national flags of China and Nepal and bouquets, sang and danced and shouted slogans to express their respect for Chairman Sharma and the other distinguished Nepalese guests.

A banquet was given in the evening of the 25th by the Kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee in honour of Chairman and Madame Sharma and the other distinguished Nepalese guests. Peng Chung, vice-chairman of the Kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and Chairman Sharma spoke at the banquet which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Hosts and guests wished the further strengthening and development of the friendly cooperation between the Chinese and Nepalese people.

On the 26th, Chairman and Madame Sharma and the other distinguished Nepalese guests, in the company of Peng Chung, Yang Kuang-ti and others, visited the Yangtze River Bridge, the Nanhua glass instrument plant and scenic spots in Nanking. They also saw a revolutionary song and dance performance by "Little Red Soldiers".

Nepalese Ambassador to China Manadhir Subba and his wife, and Yen Cheng-chang, leading member of the Asian affairs department of the Chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the delegation on its visit to Nanking.

When the distinguished Nepalese guests left Nanking for Shanghai today, Peng Chung, Liao Jung-piao, Yang Kuang-ti, Fang Min, Liu Chi-chang and others gave them a warm send-off at the airport.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean People's Army Women's Basketball, Volleyball Teams Back to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1971)

after their friendly visit to hunan and hupeh provinces, the korean people's army women's basketball and volleyball teams returned to peking by train this morning. the teams are led by hwang jin, director of the mass sports department of the ministry of national defence of the democratic people's republic of korea and colonel of the korean people's army.

the korean teams left peking on march 15 for a visit to hunan and hupeh. during their stay in hunan, the korean comrades-in-arms visited shaoshan, home village of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao. in hupeh, they visited the site of the central institute of the peasant movement sponsored by chairman mao in wuchang during the early years of the chinese revolution and the place where chairman mao once lived.

the korean people's army women's basketball and volleyball teams played friendly exhibition matches with chinese teams in hunan and hupeh, and were given a warm welcome by the local people.

KPA Women's Basketball and Volleyball Teams' Peking Tour Demonstrates Close Sino-Korean Unity

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1971)

with jubilation, the women's basketball and volleyball players of the chinese people's liberation army recently welcomed to china their close comrades-in-arms, the women's basketball and volleyball teams of the korean people's army. the cordial get-together of the players of the two countries has added another unforgettable page to the annals of the great friendship between the people and the armed forces of china and korea.

on their arrival on march fifth for a friendly visit to china, the women's basketball and volleyball teams of the korean people's army immediately conveyed to their chinese comrades the revolutionary friendship of the korean people and army for the chinese people and army. they said that while bidding them farewell, many officers and men of the people's army told them about the revolutionary friendship between the two peoples. and they received letters from different places asking them to extend warm regards to the chinese people.

the chinese people's great leader chairman mao says: "the chinese and korean comrades should unite like brothers, go through thick and thin together, share weal and woe and fight to the end to defeat the common enemy."

the korean people's great leader premier kim il sung says: "in the struggle against the aggressors and their lackeys, the korean and chinese people deeply understand that the two peoples are closely and inseparably linked in their destiny."

the unbreakable friendship formed between the people and the armed forces of china and korea through protracted struggles found vivid expression during the teams' stay in peking.

on their way to visit the hungshing sino-korean friendship people's commune on the outskirts of peking by bus one morning, korean basketball player chon sun ok sat beside chinese basketball player chao yu-ling. they talked cordially. chon sun ok's father was killed by u.s. aggressors in korea's fatherland liberation war, and one of chao yu-ling's relatives was persecuted by japanese militarists. on learning this, the new acquaintances embraced like sisters meeting again after long separation. chon sun ok said: "although we come from different places, the common struggle unites us closely." chao yu-ling said: "it is precisely our common suffering and common goal in struggle that have linked our hearts together forever." in the heart-to-heart talk, they encouraged each other and made the common pledge: "let us devote ourselves to the glorious cause of anti-imperialist struggle."

the chinese and korean players repeatedly declared their conviction that in the common struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the people of china and korea and their armed forces would always unite together, fight together and win victory together.

the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms deeply understand the great value of the friendship between the chinese and korean people cemented in blood. as the korean comrades-in-arms put it, "we cherish this great friendship as the apple of our eyes." every day during their stay in peking, every place they visited and every activity they took part in provide living examples of the common struggle, unity and friendship of the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms.

the chinese players have long wanted to learn the good sportsmanship and skill from their korean comrades-in-arms. they will never forget the training session in the afternoon of march 13. the korean players gave up their own training to help their chinese comrades master the finer points in retrieving and smashing. standing round the court, they patiently helped the chinese players correct their movements. they picked up and returned the loose balls flying off the court. although they were tired and sweating, none of the korean players took a rest and as soon as the training session was over, they helped massage the chinese comrades-in-arms and helped them do relaxing exercise.

in the opening friendly volleyball exhibition match on march 9, korean player chong ok jim slipped on a spot slippery with beads of sweat. and chinese player jen lien-feng hastened to wipe the spot with her own jersey.

these are examples of how the chinese and korean comrades-in-arms constantly enhanced the friendship between the people of china and korea. cordial to each other, they exchanged autographs with heart-warming statements wishing that the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between the people and the armies of china and korea will go down from generation to generation exclamation

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian-Chinese Friendship Meeting Held in Bucharest Plant in Honor of Chinese Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Mar. 25, 1971)

a romanian-chinese friendship meeting was held today at the electric machine plant in bucharest to warmly welcome the chinese workers' delegation led by wei ping-kuei, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the conference of representatives of anshan revolutionary workers.

the meeting was attended by alexandru grecu, chairman of the federation of transport and tele-communication workers' trade unions of romania; ghetrghe barbu, chairman of the trade union of the electric machine plant; and marin ghineraru, acting secretary of the plant's party committee; as well as hundreds of workers.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

romanian and chinese national flags and a streamer inscribed with "long live romanian-chinese friendship" were hung in the meeting hall. comrades barbu and wei ping-kuei and representatives of the workers spoke at the meeting permeated with the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the working class and people of romania and those of china.

on behalf of all the workers and staff members of the plant, comrade barbu extended most cordial greetings to the chinese workers' delegation. he warmly praised the chinese people who have achieved brilliant successes in industry, agriculture, science and technology and in exploring outer space by displaying their wisdom, courage and creative capability. he said that under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, the fraternal chinese people have turned their country into a powerful and prosperous socialist country.

comrade barbu told the chinese comrades the important successes scored by the romanian working class and people in all fields under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu.

in his speech comrade wei ping-kuei expressed thanks to the romanian comrades for their warm reception accorded the chinese workers' delegation. on behalf of the chinese working class, he paid fraternal salute to the romanian working class.

warmly praising the glorious tradition of the revolutionary struggle of the romanian working class, he said: "since the liberation the romanian working class has persisted in independence and self-reliance, has undertaken creative and selfless labour in building its homeland and scored one victory after another. last spring when romania encountered the biggest flood in its history, the romanian working class displaying a staunch revolutionary spirit stood up to foreign pressure, overcame the natural disaster and won new victories in the development of national economy under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu."

referring to the profound militant friendship between the working class and people of romania and those of china, he said: "in recent years, through our joint efforts, our militant friendship has been further strengthened and there has been new development in our relations of friendship and cooperation."

in their speeches, workers' representatives praised the relations of friendship and cooperation between romania and china. they asked the delegation to convey their friendly feelings to the chinese workers and people and wished the chinese people new and greater successes in all fields.

their speeches were repeatedly interrupted by warm applause.

whenever the speakers mentioned the names of president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung, the audience burst into prolonged applause.

at the end of the meeting, the chinese delegation and the workers of the factory exchanged gifts.

before the meeting, the delegation visited some workshops and had cordial conversations with the workers.

Romanian Government Delegation Visits Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 26, 1971)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading arrived here from nanking by special plane on the 24th for a visit. they were accompanied by comrade li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade. they left here by special plane today on a visit to hangchow.

when the distinguished romanian guests arrived and left here, they were given a warm welcome and send-off at the airport by wang hung-wen, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and ta tien-shui, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the c.p.c. shanghai municipal committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

shanghai airport was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and romania on the morning of the 24th. more than 1,000 revolutionary people were at the airport to give a hearty welcome to the distinguished guests from romania. filled with warmth and friendship for the romanian people, the welcomers shouted: "we firmly support the romanian people's just struggle to maintain independence and keep the initiative in their own hands exclamation" "salute to the fraternal romanian people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" and "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet warmly welcoming the romanian government delegation. comrade wang hung-wen and comrade radulescu spoke at the banquet. both expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between the two parties and the two countries would continue to be consolidated and developed.

during its stay in shanghai, the romanian government delegation visited the site of the first national congress of the communist party of china, the shanghai industrial exhibition, factories and a people's commune. it was warmly welcomed by the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. the distinguished guests attended a performance of the revolutionary symphonic arrangement of the peking opera "shachiapang" and an acrobatic show.

the delegation was accompanied by romanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma and his wife and comrade li lien-ching, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

Romanian Government Delegation Visits Hangchow

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Mar. 27, 1971)

comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and member of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party, and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of the socialist republic of romania, and the romanian government delegation he is leading visited hangchow on the 26th and 27th in the company of comrade li chiang, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-minister of foreign trade.

when comrade gheorghe radulescu and the other romanian comrades arrived here from shanghai by special plane on the morning of the 26th, they were warmly welcomed at the airport by comrade nan ping, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the chekiang provincial party committee and chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee; comrade tai ko-ko, deputy secretary of the chekiang provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee; comrade wang tzu-ta, member of the standing committee of the chekiang provincial party committee, vice-chairman of the chekiang provincial revolutionary committee and secretary of the hangchow municipal party committee; comrade chiu chiang, deputy secretary of the hangchow municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the hangchow municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 1,000 revolutionary people.

filled with internationalist feelings, the revolutionary masses beat drums and gongs, sang and danced and waved national flags of china and romania and bouquets in warm welcome of comrade gheorghe radulescu and the other romanian comrades. they time and again shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" "we firmly support the just struggle of the romanian people to uphold their independence and sovereignty exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation"

on the evening of the 26th, comrade nan ping gave a banquet in honour of the distinguished romanian guests. comrade

nan ping and comrade gheorghe radulescu spoke at the banquet. the chinese and romanian comrades gathered together and heartily talked about the revolutionary friendship between the people of china and romania. after the banquet, they saw a performance of revolutionary theatrical items.

during its stay in hangchow, the romanian government delegation visited the tungfanghung (the east is red) silk mill, west lake scenic spots and places of historical interest.

comrade li lien-ching, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, and romanian ambassador to china comrade aurel duma and his wife, accompanied the delegation on its visit to hangchow.

the delegation left hangchow by special plane for kwangchow this morning. comrades nan ping, tai ko-ko, wang tzu-ta, chiu chiang and others gave them a warm send-off at the airport.

Romanian Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Mar. 27, 1971)

the romanian government delegation led by comrade gheorghe radulescu, member of the executive committee, and of the permanent presidium, of the central committee of the romanian communist party and vice-chairman of the council of ministers of romania, left kwangchow for home by train this afternoon after a friendly visit to china.

the distinguished romanian guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by kung shih-chuan, member of the central committee of the communist party of china, secretary of the kwangtung provincial committee of the party and first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen yu, member of the c.p.c. central committee, secretary of the kwangtung provincial party committee and vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; huang jung-mai, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee; chiao lin-yi, alternate member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, and other comrades, and more than 1,000 revolutionary people in the city.

amid the beating of drums and gongs, the crowd sang and danced and shouted over and over again: "long live the friendship between the people of china and romania exclamation" "we firmly support the romanian people's just struggle to uphold their independence and sovereignty exclamation"

the distinguished romanian guests were accompanied to shumchun by comrade li chiang, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade; comrade aurel duma, romanian ambassador to china, and his wife; and comrade li lien-ching, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry. romanian seamen in kwangchow were also present at the kwangchow station to see the delegation off.

a farewell banquet was given at noon today for the romanian government delegation by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee. at the banquet which proceeded in a warm, friendly atmosphere, hosts and guests wished the constant strengthening of the fraternal friendship and unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

the romanian government delegation arrived in kwangchow from hangchow by special plane at noon today. it was welcomed at the airport by kung shih-chuan, chen yu, huang jung-hai, chiao lin-yi and other comrades.

TABLE TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Talk to Press by Spokesman of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Mar. 27, 1971)

the spokesman of the chinese table tennis delegation issued a talk in writing to press here this evening. it reads in full as follows:

the spokesman of the chinese table tennis delegation gives a talk in regard to the outcome of the march 26 i.t.t.f. advisory committee meeting as follows:

the commission for physical culture and sports of the people's repuolic of china issued a statement on march 22, 1971, in which it firmly held: the so-called "representatives" sent by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppet clique must be immediately expelled from the international table tennis federation; the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia must immediately be invited to send people to take part in the i.t.t.f. congress and the 31st world table tennis championships.

the above-mentioned statement has expressed the solemn stand and correct position taken by all the chinese workers of physical culture and the chinese people. it also shows the strong desire of all the members of the chinese table tennis delegation. we will firmly follow the principles embodied in the above-mentioned statement. therefore, the representative of the chinese table tennis association, together with the representatives of the table tennis associations of romania, the united arab republic and the democratic people's republic of korea, jointly wrote to the i.t.t.f. honorary secretary general mr. a.k. vint, putting forward an urgent draft resolution.

the i.t.t.f. advisory committee, however, did not discuss seriously and adopt the justifiable four-nation draft resolution. we cannot but express regret at this and reserve the right to continue to raise this question. it is even more unbearable that at the advisory committee meeting there were some persons who should have attempted to drag the chiang kai-shek clique elements, who have long been cast away by the chinese people, into the i.t.t.f. this is what we firmly oppose. we once again reaffirm that we resolutely oppose any scheme of creating "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". our stand is steadfast.

no organization concocted by the phnom penh and saigon puppet cliques is entitled to take part in the i.t.t.f. congress and world table tennis championships. their sneaking into these activities will only affect the reputation of the international table tennis federation and harm the unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries.

it is our belief that all those friends who uphold justice and wish to preserve the reputation of the international table tennis federation and develop international table tennis sport will understand, sympathize with and support our just stand. the chinese table tennis delegation will unite with the friends who are here to participate in the i.t.t.f. congress and the 31st championships, continue our struggle and contribute to the promotion of friendship among the people and sportsmen of various countries.

Best Hopes and Wishes for Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

keen interest has been aroused among workers, peasants and soldiers throughout china since the news spread that a chinese table tennis delegation has gone to japan to take part in the 31st world table tennis championships and for a friendly visit. letters poured in from all parts of the country, expressing the ardent hope that the chinese players will convey the profound friendship of the chinese people to the japanese people fighting at an outpost of the struggle against u.s. imperialism.

many letters urged the chinese players to show at the world championships and during the tour a new mental outlook resulted from their tempering in the great proletarian cultural revolution, and to display a new style and a new level of play in competition. in his letter, a veteran worker in sian, northwest china, encouraged the players to "play table tennis for the revolution and make new contributions to the revolution".

letters from many young people asked the delegation to convey their regards to the japanese youth and greetings to the players and friends from the five continents. a young red guard in shanghai wrote: "the japanese people are friends of the chinese people. our table tennis players should work to promote the friendship between the chinese and japanese people in the struggle against our common enemy, the u.s. and japanese reactionaries."

many people spoke warmly of the militant friendship between the chinese and japanese people, likening it to towering mount fuji and the ever-flowing yangtze river. they expressed the hope that this great friendship would be further consolidated and developed through the championships at nagoya and the friendly tour in other parts of japan.

a warm-worded letter from fighters of a people's liberation army unit read: "the table tennis tables you play at are linked with the revolutionary storms on the five continents. the bats you wield are endowed with the ardent expectations of the people of the motherland as well as the profound feelings of the revolutionary people the world over."

many people in their letters expressed resolute support for the statement of the chinese commission for physical culture and sports. they pointed out that the lon nol clique and the saigon puppet clique have no right whatsoever to send teams to participate in the 31st world table tennis championships. the letters encouraged the chinese delegation and players to adhere to principle and struggle against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs and for the promotion of friendship among the people of various countries.

a number of table tennis enthusiasts in their letters to the chinese table tennis delegation criticized and repudiated the revisionist line in physical culture and sports, including such rubbish as "technique in command" and bourgeois champion-itis. many wrote: "friendship is more important than competition results," and "we treasure friendship more than title honours." some letters expressed the hope that the chinese players should "guard against arrogance when victorious and not lose heart when defeated," and "learn from others modestly." a letter from members of the tangchiawan people's commune in the yenan area put it well: "you should promote by deeds the revolutionary friendship between the people of our country and japan and other countries. such is the highest score and the greatest victory exclamation"

the revolutionary masses working on all fronts in china encouraged the table tennis players to fulfil their glorious tasks with flying colours by telling them their latest successes and achievements in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. workers of the ssumao general auto-transport station in southwest china's yunnan province wrote to the table tennis delegation saying: "we, workers at the frontier, are determined to extend our support to you with our best achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production."

the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers expressed the wish that the chinese players will prove themselves to be worthy of the noble mission entrusted by the people of the motherland and strive to win honour for the great socialist motherland and for the great leader chairman mao.

TABLE TENNIS FEDERATION

Romanian, DPRK, UAR, Chinese TT Associations Put Forward Urgent Draft Resolution to ITTF, Demanding Expulsion of Lon Nol, Saigon Puppet Cliques' "Representatives"

(NCNA-English Nagoya, Mar. 26, 1971)

representatives of the table tennis associations of the socialist republic of romania, the democratic people's republic of korea, the united arab republic and the people's republic of china, yesterday put forward an urgent joint draft resolution to a.k. vint, honorary secretary general of the international table tennis federation, demanding expulsion from the i.t.t.f. congress of the "representatives" of the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppets. the full text of the draft resolution reads as follows:

to: mr. a.k. vint,
honorary secretary general,
international table tennis federation

dear mr. vint,

considering that the spokesman of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the spokesman of the ministry of information and culture of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam issued solemn statements respectively on march 18, 1971, demanding exclusion from the i.t.t.f. congress of the "representatives" of the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppets, we hereby put forward the following urgent joint draft resolution which we hope will be discussed and passed at the present i.t.t.f. congress.

"the royal government of national union of cambodia is the sole legal government representing the cambodian people. the table tennis federation of cambodia, which was founded under the leadership of the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, is the sole legitimate organization representing cambodia in the international table tennis federation. it is totally illegal for the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique to usurp, in whatever name it may use, cambodia's lawful seat in the i.t.t.f. the saigon puppet clique has long been cast away by the people of south viet nam. whatever organization the saigon puppets concoct can in no way represent the people of south viet nam, and only the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is the genuine representative of the people of south viet nam.

"the so-called table tennis associations controlled by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppets have no right at all to send anybody to participate in the world table tennis championships organized by the i.t.t.f. or to attend the i.t.t.f. congress.

"the i.t.t.f. congress hereby resolves:

"1. to immediately drive out of the i.t.t.f. the 'representatives' sent by the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppets and declare that the lon nol-sirik matak traitorous clique and the saigon puppets have no right to send table tennis teams to participate in the 31st world table tennis championships;

"2. to immediately invite the table tennis federation of cambodia under the leadership of the royal government of national union of cambodia to send people to participate in the i.t.t.f. congress and the 31st world table tennis championships."

with our high respects,

for the table tennis federation of romania

s. ganet (signed)

for the table tennis association of the democratic people's republic of korea

chong kwang sun (signed)

for the united arab republic table tennis association

tawnid metal (signed)

for the table tennis association of the people's republic of china

sung chung (signed)

march 25, 1971

CHINA AND US

China's 488th Warning against US Imperialist Military Provocations

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 27, 1971)

a u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over her territorial waters south of swatow and pingtai in kwangtung province between 10:50 hours and 11:12 hours on march 27..

between 15:40 hours and 15:52 hours on the same day another u.s. military plane intruded into china's air space over the area of yungshing island and tung island of the hsisha islands in kwangtung province.

a spokesman of the chinese foreign ministry has been authorized, in relation to these military provocations by the u.s. military planes, to issue the 488th serious warning.

US AND INDOCHINA

Nixon's Lies Cannot Cover Disastrous US-Puppet Defeats in Laos

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 26, 1971)

as soon as news on the annihilation of large numbers of u.s.-saigon puppet troops and their falling back all along the line in laos reached the united states, u.s. imperialist chieftain richard nixon ducked himself into a television studio and once again resorted to subterfuge and lies in a futile attempt to cover up his debacle, shirk his responsibility and continue to keep the american people in the dark.

while the fiasco was an obvious fact which has completely discredited u.s. imperialism before the world people, nixon interpreted the fiasco as a victory and, shouting himself hoarse, lauded the invading south vietnamese puppet troops for having "fought extremely well". "the great majority of them" were fighting "with greater confidence, with greater morale" and "the operation was worthwhile," he said. if these words were true, the saigon puppet troops must have won a thrilling victory. but nixon added in the same breath

that the incursion "is not the kind of operation that you can really describe in the traditional terms of victory or defeat" and that "they are withdrawing" and "have taken some very severe losses". what on earth has made nixon contradict himself in the speech? in fact, the u.s.-puppet troops have not at all "fought extremely well" in laos; rather, it is nixon who "fought extremely well" in telling lies in his television speech. nixon claimed that the u.s.-puppet troops had "greater morale". well, let us take a look at american news reports on the morale of these troops in laos. brigadier general john hill, commander of the 1st brigade of the u.s. 5th infantry division, was quoted as saying that a u.s. armoured unit on the lao border "refused to go back into an area where they came under fire" lest they should fall into ambushes. this led to the deposition of captain carlos proveda, commander of the unit. 53 other men could be "court-martialled or shot" for refusing to execute orders. such is the morale of the u.s. aggressor troops. as to the south vietnamese puppet troops, an eye-witness report in the british "observer" had this to say, "some of them put dirt in their wounds. a lot of them simply don't take the antibiotics and the other drugs they are given. i even saw men who had destroyed the sight of one of their eyes with the juice they had extracted from some herb."

let us also take a look at some western reports on the situation of the war of aggression in laos. they all indicated that the intruding south vietnamese puppet troops were being wiped out by whole battalions. a reuter dispatch said, "the fourth battalion of the first infantry regiment of the south vietnamese first division has fewer than 75 survivors, almost all of them wounded, and including no officers." "half of an armoured column of more than 200 tanks and armoured personnel carriers also was wiped out," said a.p. the lao people's liberation army are making a hot pursuit of the remnant troops of the saigon puppet army which were fleeing pell-mell. there were more similar reports: "for nearly the past two weeks, the south vietnamese have been in retreat, taking heavy losses." "equipment, packs, bullet-riddled helmets and wrecked tanks and armoured personnel carriers littered the road. incoming mortar rounds and rocket propelled grenades sent up blinding clouds of dust." "at least 30 u.s. armoured vehicles patrolling route 9 as far as the laotian border had been knocked out of action in the past 18 days." "the enemy was able to capture intact most of the big guns brought in by the south vietnamese." "the operation also was costly to the united states in helicopter losses." there were so many saigon puppet armymen who clung to helicopter skids in order to flee that "they pulled the aircraft down to the ground".

referring to televised pictures depicting the disastrous defeats of the south viet nam puppet troops, nixon said: "they have shown only those men in the four army battalions of 22 that were in trouble. they haven't shown pictures of people in the other 18 battalions." did nixon mean that u.s. bourgeois press and news agencies were deliberately making troubles with him by reporting only the bad news but not the good, and that they had thus distorted the truth? the utterance made by nixon has done a great wrong to the u.s. bourgeois press which is faithfully serving the u.s. monopoly bourgeoisie exclamation

the new york times news service complained promptly on march 24 that when the u.s. and puppet troops invaded laos, the u.s. government carried out "a news blackout virtually unprecedented for major operations in the southeast asian war", and consequently, "newsmen in vietnam have had to obtain much of their information by interviewing

american helicopter pilots returning from the front. if the activity the pilots witnesses emphasized combat situations in which the south vietnamese (puppet troops) were bloodied, that undoubtedly was because that was where the action was."

here, nixon and the new york times news service were giving each other a sound slap in the face exclamation

the ignominious failure of nixon's ventures in laos has led to the break-down of the "credibility" of this political impostor and gambler. even nixon himself lamented: "of all the presidents in this century, i have less supporters than any president." what's to be done? in the televised interview, nixon asserted emphatically "it is the events that cause the credibility gap, not the fact that a president deliberately lies or misleads the people." but this assertion is no more than a lie.

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nixon's unjust cause finds little support. not only the masses oppose and condemn him, but even many of the u.s. congressmen do not believe in his lies. senator mike mansfield insisted that in their invasion of laos the u.s. and puppet troops have "paid a heavy price", "casualties have been severe and new american prisoners of war have been taken". senator george aiken doubted that "the withdrawal of south vietnamese troops is being carried out as planned." senator george mcgovern said that "handpicked south vietnamese forces have been routed in laos." the new york times news service reported on march 22 that "a gallup poll reported 69 per cent of the public believed the nixon administration was not telling americans all they should know about the war, thus raising again the 'credibility gap' issue which dogged president johnson." in these circumstances, even the u.s. columnist stewart alsop specialized in flattering nixon had to note in the march 22 issue of "newsweek" that "he (nixon) has been crawling farther and farther out on his limb." looking around, nixon has now found himself more isolated than before with only his form and shadow to console each other.

however, nixon is still clinging to his obdurate course and is going down the blind alley. talking in his television speech about the proposal for u.s. withdrawal from viet nam, nixon clamoured that "i can't do that even though politically there is great temptation to do it." he said: "if the united states now were to throw in the towel and come home,... then all over southeast asia, all over the pacific, in the mideast, in europe, in the world, the united states would suffer a blow." here, nixon has made his confession that u.s. imperialism will never stop its aggression but will continue to make troubles in spite of the defeat it has sustained.

the disastrous defeat of the u.s. aggressors in southern laos has added to the proof that u.s. imperialism will never be able to turn the tide in indochina. whatever lies of nixon, they can never save him from the fate of ultimate defeat.

US

State and Local Governments in USA Gripped in Deepening Financial Crisis

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 28, 1971)

U.S. imperialism outwardly strong but inwardly weak is gripped in a very serious financial crisis. Washington reports showed that besides the big financial deficits of the federal government for years on end, state and local governments also find themselves in great financial difficulties with increasing debts and deficits.

It was disclosed in the American capitalist press that in the 20 years ending 1969, total state and local spending had increased 372 per cent, although state and local taxes per capita had increased 252 per cent as a result of all kinds of taxes and levies imposed by the U.S. ruling circles, state and local governments still failed make both ends meet.

According to a press report, 8 out of the 10 most populous states are facing budget deficits in fiscal 1972 beginning next July. For instance, New York State will see a deficit of 400 million dollars and New York City already foresees a 300 million dollar deficit this year. On the other hand, state and local debts had increased 454 per cent in the 20 years ending 1969, when it went up to 133.5 billion dollars. Chieftain of U.S. imperialism Nixon had to admit sadly in his State of the Union message this year: "All across America today, states and cities are confronted with a financial crisis." "Most are caught between the prospects of bankruptcy on the one hand and adding to an already crushing tax burden on the other." Mouthpiece of the U.S. monopoly capitalist class "Time" said with alarm that U.S. cities are "on the brink of bankruptcy".

The financial crisis of U.S. localities is a tangible sign of the ever more serious U.S. political, economic and social crises. The cruel exploitation by the monopolies, the drastically increasing unemployment caused by the economic crisis and vicious inflation brought about by the financial crisis, all has contributed to the further impoverishment of the broad masses of the U.S. working people and the sharpening of class contradictions. In order to maintain and strengthen their reactionary rule and rake in super-profits, U.S. monopoly groups also resort to the strengthening of the governments and government departments at all levels, thus greatly increasing their expenditures, in addition to other measures. Since 1950, the number of staff members employed by local governments at all levels have more than doubled, and the expenditures for employing them have increased more than 400 per cent, which account for nearly half of the spending of the localities. This kind of expenditures will increase as inflation worsens.

To cope with the serious financial crisis of local governments, the U.S. ruling clique is intensifying the onslaught on the working people. Local governments at all levels are increasing taxes and levies by big margins or enacting new ones. The municipal government of Chicago is planning to increase real estate taxes by 17.5 per cent next year, which will be shifted finally onto the broad masses of the working people. Newark and San Francisco will begin taxing payrolls. Some cities have been cutting back on essential municipal services such as trash collections. Chieftain of U.S. imperialism Nixon has submitted to Congress a "revenue-sharing" plan, to give some money to local governments to help them "overcome" the financial crisis.

But all these measures taken by the U.S. rulers will never bring any vitality to the U.S. financial situation which is sick to the core. Instead, they will only add to the heavy burden of the American people. In addition to the federal taxes, the American people have to pay taxes collected by local governments which amounted to 380 dollars per capita in 1969. The bigger increases in taxes, the poorer the broad masses of American working people and the deeper the economic crisis. This will surely cause greater dissatisfaction among the American people and sharper class contradictions. The clash of interests among the U.S. ruling circles has also brought about an endless quarrel over the Nixon's "revenue-sharing" plan. Even some U.S. bourgeois circles take a gloomy view of the possibility of an alleviation of the local government's financial crisis. They hold that greater crisis is in the offing. A former Pittsburg city councilman lamented: sooner or later, "all cities face bankruptcy".

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PLA

Perseverance in Philosophic Study Brings "Four-Good" Flowers in Full Blossom

- story of the advanced deeds of the 2nd field artillery company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command which studies and applies Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way and has been rated a four-good company in the past ten years in succession

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 25, 1971)

Since 1961, the 2nd field artillery company of a certain armed forces unit under the PLA Wuhan Command has persisted in making a living study and application of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thinking in a living way and using materialist dialectics as its guide in creating a four-good company, thereby enabling itself to advance continuously along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of army building and to win the glorious title of a four-good company in the past ten years in succession. It has also trained large groups of distinguished revolutionary fighters of the proletariat.

Persevering in Studying Philosophy While Creating A Four-Good Company

Ten years ago, the 2nd field artillery company was a backward company. After Vice Chairman Lin issued the call to carry out the movement of creating four-good companies, the cadres and fighters of this company decided to fight "a battle of emancipation" during this "four-good" movement. But some comrades lacked confidence, saying that the 2nd field artillery company "was like a stretch of 'alkaline land' where no four-good flower could grow." The Party branch saw from this state of mind that these comrades had a wrong view of the problem, and that without solving this metaphysical viewpoint of considering a problem subjectively, one-sidedly and superficially, it would be impossible to fight "a battle of emancipation" well.

Accordingly, it immediately organized all to study Chairman Mao's philosophic article, "On Contradiction," and led them to apply materialist dialectics in making a specific analysis of their company unit, making them see the unfavorable condition that the cadres of this company were new and inexperienced and also the favorable condition that after the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Meeting of the Military Commission drawn up under Vice Chairman Lin's chairmanship was put into effect the cadres and the fighters were determined to change the backwardness of their company. Thus they found positive factors in the backwardness.

They conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "In given conditions, each of the contradictory aspects within a thing transforms itself into its opposite, changes its position to that of its opposite," saw more clearly the direction in which they should make their effort, and strengthened their confidence. They said: So far as we firmly and unswervingly adhere to the orientation of the Kut'ien Meeting Resolution and the Resolution of the 1960 Enlarged Session of the Military Commission and make strenuous effort to create favorable conditions and to strengthen the revolutionization and militarization building of the company, the company definitely can turn from being backward to being advanced and "four-good" red flowers definitely will blossom in the "alkaline land"!

Here the cadres and fighters of the 2nd field artillery company began to taste the happiness derived from the study of philosophy. Under the leadership of the Party branch, they set up a tutoring group and an evening school for the study of philosophy. Taking Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking as a weapon and adopting various measures, they vigorously developed the positive factors and continuously reinforced the weak links. Their company ranked among the four-good units in the first year after the four-good company movement was initiated. The cadres and fighters said happily: "After studying Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking, we work ever more vigorously!"

After that, the Party branch of the 2nd field artillery company led the cadres and fighters in studying and applying perseveringly Chairman Mao's philosophic works more consciously and in a living way during the four-good company movement. It also used Chairman Mao's philosophic thinking continuously to arm the cadres and fighters of the whole company. The cadres and the fighters repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's precepts about attaching prime importance to practice and dividing one into two and about the transformation of contradictions while bearing in mind the practice of creating a four-good company and their actual ideological conditions, thereby correctly solving the problems met in the course of creating a four-good company. They consciously made a living study and application of Chairman Mao's philosophic works, clearly distinguished between the proletarian revolutionary line and the counter-revolutionary revisionist line, drew a clear line between the proletarian ideology and the bourgeois ideology, and resolutely fought against the counter-revolutionary revisionist line and various kinds of non-proletarian ideas, thereby greatly quickening the pace of the revolutionization and militarization building of their company and promoting their quick growth.

Fighter Ko Chin-lu cherished the idea that he had been "born red" when he joined the army. He was not rated a five-good fighter in the first year. He complained about the objective conditions and was for a time very upset. The Party branch helped him to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's teaching, "Materialist dialectics holds that external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change and that external causes become operative through internal causes," and led him in analyzing his thoughts and finding the causes in his subjective being.

With the help of the Party branch, Ko Chin-lu studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works while bearing his problems in mind. He and some comrades-in-arms joined the 2nd field artillery company at the same time and received the same education. Why was it that others made fast progress while he himself had lagged behind? He was enlightened instantly. After that, he constantly imposed stern demands on himself and decided to get rid of his idea of "being born red" and to make himself "red through remolding."

At the squad meetings and the company's armymen meetings, he actively exposed and fought against his selfish ideas, made revolution in his innermost being and consciously remolded his world outlook. He made very fast progress and was made by the comrades a member of the tutoring group for the study of philosophy. At the end of the next year, he was rated a five-good fighter.

The cadres and fighters of the whole company were enlightened by the growth of Ko Chin-lu. They said: "To create four-good units, we must study philosophy. After studying philosophy, we have a scientific mind. With a correct orientation, we can remold our thinking consciously."

Study and Apply Materialistic Dialectics, Persevere in Using the First of the Four Requirements for A Four-Good Unit To Lead the Other Three Requirements

While carrying out the movement of creating four-good companies, the 2nd field artillery company often came across the problem of how to handle the relationship between the first of the four requirements for a four-good unit and the other three requirements. Bearing this problem in mind, they conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's philosophic works in close conjunction with the realities of struggle and strengthened the revolutionization and militarization building of the company in an all-round manner and in accordance with the four aspects of the four requirements for a four-good company.

In the course of making the 2nd field artillery company a four-good unit which gave prominence to proletarian politics without fail under any circumstances, the Party branch repeatedly organized all to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's philosophic works, to apply materialist dialectics, to correctly handle the relationship between the first of the four requirements for a four-good unit and the other three requirements, and to constantly put in a commanding position the requirement of being good in doing political and ideological work.

In spring last year, the company went to a certain spot for firing practice. Its cadres and fighters wanted to score good results. But the result of the first day's target practice was barely up to the required standard and the rate of their successful shooting was much lower than that of the fraternal companies. They aired their views in the target range. Some of them said: "It looks like our company is losing the four-good title in the target range this year!" They suggested intensifying training in shooting techniques during the few days' time before the next ball firing.

Upon discovering this state of affairs, the Party branch immediately called a meeting of its committee and organized all committee members to study Chairman Mao's teachings and to analyze the condition of target practice conducted by the 4th and the 5th squads.

The 4th squad had a poor foundation of the techniques of shooting. But its fighters carried out training for the purpose of carrying out Chairman Mao's great strategic policy "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," shot at the targets while bearing in mind their deep-seated hatred against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries. They each fired three shots, all hitting the target, and scored excellent results.

The 5th squad did not belong to a low level of shooting technique. But some of its fighters carried out target practice with the burden of "wanting to keep" the four-good title off their backs. As a result, this squad fell below the required standard of shooting.

The conditions of these two squads made all committee members learn deeply: On the firing range, everybody wants to hit the target accurately, but there are different ideas guiding this "accurate" shooting.

After this analysis, the Party branch again organized all to study the "three constantly read articles" and the two "Resolutions" and to give prominence firmly to politics, thereby enhancing their consciousness in giving prominence to politics. Two days later, this company carried out ball firing three times in succession, each time more difficult than the previous one. It scored excellent results each time.

While firmly putting in a commanding position the requirement of being good in doing political and ideological work, the Party branch of the 2nd field artillery company also paid close attention to leading all cadres and fighters to use this requirement conscientiously to lead the other three of the four requirements for a four-good unit.

The 2nd field artillery company was once carrying out education on combat preparedness when a cold wave suddenly came. Snow fell heavily and the air temperature dropped steeply. At the moment, a certain committee member of the Party branch suggested: "Snow is falling heavily. This is precisely a good opportunity to give the army unit training." He proposed conducting some military training. Some comrades said: "Political study is now under way. Yet you suggest doing military training. Take care lest you should depart from the right course!"

In view of this question, the Party branch organized all to discuss the relationship between the first and the other three of the four requirements, making them understand that: It is practically empty talk if we talk about putting the first good in a commanding position by separating it from the other three requirements. Therefore, if we train an army unit by proceeding from the needs of combat preparedness, by giving it difficult tasks and rigid tests, we not only are not running counter to politics but are giving prominence to politics.

After this discussion, all comrades further rid their minds of metaphysics and learned materialist dialectics. They consciously infused political work into military training. In this way, the first requirement was put in command of the other three requirements and used in a down-to-earth manner to lead the other three requirements. They took the vast snow-covered plain as a classroom for carrying out education in combat preparedness, training themselves in thinking, in style of work and in technique, thereby increasing the company's fighting strength in an all-round manner.

Uncovering and Resolving Contradictions, Advancing Continuously

The 2nd field artillery company persevered in studying philosophy. It was rated a four-good company in the past few years in succession. It became an advanced model under the PLA Wuhan Command. The fraternal companies came one after another to learn things from this company. In the face of achievements and reputation, the Party branch of this company organized all to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teaching, "The law of contradiction in things, that is, the law of the unity of opposites is the most fundamental law of materialist dialectics," thereby making them understand that contradiction still existed in the company no matter what great successes it had achieved and how many honors it had won in creating a four-good company. Chairman Mao teaches: "An old process ends and a new one begins. The new process contains new contradictions and begins its own history of the development of contradictions." If we look at a problem through the metaphysical point of view and do not see the new contradictions in the new process, the four-good movement may stand still.

With thinking raised to a higher level, the Party branch organized the cadres and fighters to carry out rectification activities. Applying materialist dialectics, they broke down the idea of "keeping" the four-good title and established the idea of "creating" a four-good company, looked right into the contradictions and uncovered and resolved them, thereby giving an impetus to the continuing development of the company's four-good movement.

In uncovering contradictions, the 2nd field artillery company first aroused the masses to help the leading group detect problems in work. During a camping training session the cooking squad prepared two meals in succession with the rice not well cooked. Two members of the Party branch hurried to this squad to give help. One of them helped in stoking the stoves and in making bean sprouts and bean curd for fear that problems might rise again; the other dared not uncover the contradictions but only said consolatory words to the fighters. As a result, they failed to do their work to the point.

Upon discovering this problem, the Party branch immediately organized the cadres and fighters to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Emphasis should be laid on grasping the principal contradiction," and led all, through the incident of two meals with half-cooked rice, to analyze the weak links in political and ideological work conducted by the Party branch and, through the method of work adopted by these two committee members of the Party branch, to see the problems of their world outlook.

They very quickly grasped the essence of the question. They discovered that the cooking squad prepared two meals with half-cooked rice because a few comrades were not content with their jobs and the Party branch did not promptly grasp their living ideas and uncover the problems in political and ideological work of the company unit. The two committee members of the Party branch adopted different methods to solve the problem of half-cooked rice, but this revealed a common problem of their world outlook, that is, the "selfish" idea of "keeping" the four-good title was playing the devil in their minds.

After analyzing this incident, the cadres and fighters of the 2nd field artillery company further enhanced their consciousness in continuously destroying the idea of "keeping" the four-good title and establishing the idea of "creating" a four-good company and in uncovering and resolving contradictions.

While the 2nd field artillery company was being commended by the higher level, a new fighter had an accident due to carelessness. At that time, representatives of other companies came to visit and learn from this company. Some comrades who were reluctant to wash their "dirty linen" in public suggested postponing the Party branch meeting to be held to uncover the contradictions and detect the causes, and proposed first introducing their experience to other companies and then discussing the problems when the representatives were gone. The majority of the comrades disagreed to this method of work.

To unify thinking, the Party branch organized all to study once again Chairman Mao's teaching, "Each contradiction exists objectively and our task is to reflect and resolve it correctly to the greatest possible extent." They decided to continue the Party branch meeting to uncover the contradictions. They also eagerly invited the representatives of other companies to take part in the meeting and to help analyze and resolve the contradictions. In this way, this company's four-good movement was pushed forward and the representatives of other companies who came to study in this company were also enlightened.

- NCNA correspondent and NCNA reporter

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INDUSTRIAL DESIGNING

Carry Out Revolution on the Revisionist Line of "Big, Foreign and Complete" Plants in Designing

by

The mass criticism and repudiation group of Plant No. 5751 of Hungwei District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1971)

Formerly, none of the workers in our factory has taken part in the designing work of our factory, and all plans were drawn up by the designing personnel and the bourgeois designing "specialists" and "authorities." Having been deeply under the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in designing, the designs they made were a typical example of being "big, foreign and complete."

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teachings, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything" and "There is no construction without destruction" in the great proletarian cultural revolution, we the workers of the plant have mounted the stage of designing and broken the monopoly of the bourgeois "specialists." After the workers took part in designing, the first thing they did was to grasp firmly the struggle between the two lines, displayed and exposed in a big way the crimes of ostentation and waste and the desire for bigness in size and for things foreign in the plans drawn up under the pernicious influence of the revisionist line on designing, launched a deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and eliminated "Liu's pernicious influence." In making their exposure, the broad masses of workers introduced one by one the six major crimes in the former "big, foreign and complete" plans, which must be struggled against.

1. Not relying on one's own efforts, hard struggle and diligence and thrift in building up the country, but by desiring for bigness and things foreign, and ostentation and waste.

Designers in the old days showed an adoration of foreign people and blind faith in foreign equipment and technique and believed that everything foreign was good. Because of that, they did not mind spending a great deal of foreign exchange on foreign equipment. Even a small survey office required seven sets of foreign equipment from three different countries, and the resulting rate of efficiency remained very low.

On a certain production front which could do with Chinese-made small vertical boring and turning machines and combination drilling machines, they chose instead to use ten sets of large foreign made vertical boring and turning machines and wasting 700,000 yuan. Even technical equipment such as mechanical tools had to be brought from foreign countries. Later when the product was changed, all this technical equipment and mechanical tools were declared unusable. This item alone wasted 1,000,000 yuan of state funds.

2. Not placing revolutionization in command over mechanization, but purely seeking mechanization and automation.

According to the original design, the whole plant required a score of automatic lines and several hundred sets of cable cars and electric pulleys. In just one single workshop 37 sets of cable cars and electric pulleys were planned for, which was 4.5 times that for fraternal workshops.

3. Not starting with indigenous methods, carrying out indigenous methods in conjunction with foreign methods, but preferrring foreign methods to indigenous methods and adopting the policy of walking on only one leg.

The workers of our country in a long period of production practice have created much crude but highly efficient equipment. The workers proposed the adoption of some 76 sets for use. However the original designers said that those were "indigenous" equipment, "black equipment," and under the excuse that "there is no demand for them" and "no one will undertake their manufacture," they slashed fifty sets at a single stroke. Later they made further cuts several times in succession and only 4 sets remained.

For example, a chamfering machine produced by the workers was economical and practical and cost only 500 yuan to make, but the plan called for a foreign made chamfering machine costing 20,000 yuan. A small vertical boring and turning machine manufactured by the workers cost less than 2,000 yuan, but the plan insisted on a standard large vertical boring and turning machine costing 30,000 yuan.

The workers said in anger, "What they are cutting away are not sets of indigenous equipment; what they are actually cutting away are the aspiration and creativeness of the workers, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and taking our own road of industrial development.

4. Not being honest and practical, precise and meticulous in calculations, but making false reports and false claims and asking for all they can get.

Designers said, "Now is the opportunity to get as many things as possible, for after the plant has been completed it will not be as easy to get the things we want." They actually did just as they fancied in wasting the resources of the state.

There was a workshop in which each section had only a volume of one and a half tons to be transported, and the distance to be covered was only 100 meters, which could be done manually, but it still planned for a conveyor belt. This belt required an investment of only 30,000 yuan, but the technical personnel submitted a request for 80,000 yuan, and a leadership cadre changed that to 120,000 yuan. Later, on seeing that the investment provided by the state was not completely spent, he promptly changed the figure to 300,000 yuan. The result was that for three conveyor belts, he actually submitted a false requisition for 590,000 yuan.

5. Not taking man as the decisive factor, but "equipment determines everything" and arbitrarily increasing the safety coefficient of the equipment in a big way.

In the process of work for the fitting of a certain machine part, the design called for the use of a pneumatic wrench that could drive a dozen screws at a time. Fearing that it was not safe enough, they added a single-head wrench, and also an electric wrench. So for a single work process, they carried out "three safety precautions." The workers ridiculed that, saying, "Wearing a three-foot hat, they would be in no danger from a single sword stroke. Even if three blows were given, they still could not hit the hairline."

Later, when production was reduced by 30 percent, equipment was increased all the time instead of being reduced. There was a set of special equipment which could not be used until several years later. It was nevertheless purchased. The workers criticized that as getting clothing ready for a 10-year-old before the child is even born.

6. Not advocating socialist cooperation but thinking of setting up an independent system "and not seeking help for anything."

Originally the main plant had a very large machine repairs section, but our plant still wanted to build a machine repair workshop with more than a hundred sets of equipment, and each workshop also planned for a repair depot, and that would constitute a very great waste.

Such living facts of the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of designing are a lively teaching text in negative examples for teaching the broad masses of workers in the struggle between the two lines.

By means of exposing and criticizing, everybody is able to understand deeply that the struggle between the two lines is a reflection of the class struggle. Unless a revolution is carried out on designing, it will inevitably lead to the building of the factory into a revisionist enterprise desiring bigness and things foreign as well as ostentation and waste.

Some of the workers, leading cadres and designing personnel taking part in the "three-in-one" planning group have examined critically, amended the original design and carried out revolution on the revisionist line of "big, foreign and complete" in designing. The new plan saves the state 26 percent more in investment as compared with the former plan, cuts 24 percent off equipment and economizes 25 percent of the building area as well as greatly speeding up the rate of construction.

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Carry Out a Struggle Against the Desire for Big Size and Foreign Things in the Sphere of Designing

by

The revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation writing group of the shipbuilding industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1971)

Are we to maintain self-reliance and arduous struggle, or go for big size and foreign things as well as ostentation and waste? That is an outstanding manifestation of the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies in the sphere of designing.

The desire for big size and things foreign is a reflection of bourgeois thinking. It is a product of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in designing. This kind of thinking seriously endangers the cause of socialist construction.

Because of the desire for big size and things foreign, and the infatuation with the "foreign" things, some of the factories have with a singleness of purpose sought big factory space, big factory buildings, put on extravagant airs, and assumed stylish pomp; zealously vying with one another for capital, for equipment, for size and for manpower. The scale of building of a hospital for the workers of a certain factory exceeded the actual needs by two to three times. The result was more capital outlay, longer time for completion and much waste.

Because of the desire for big size and things foreign and infatuation with the "foreign" things, some people were eager to use foreign brand goods, and although the equipment could be produced domestically, they would still insist on importing foreign equipment; although ordinary equipment would do they still insisted on high precision equipment; although equipment could be acquired by their own units, they would still insist on stretching their hands to the upper level for help, and trying to get as much as possible. In a certain factory, there were only 300 welders, but it asked for more than 700 sets of electric welding machines. There was a set of 6.5-meter vertical boring and turning machine of domestic make that it could have used, but instead it insisted on one imported from abroad. Comparison of the two machines showed a difference of several hundred thousand yuan. The result was there was a redundancy in the equipment of some factories and a stockpiling of materials. From this it can be seen that unless a struggle is carried out against the bourgeois desire for big size and foreign things in the sphere of designing, "Liu's pernicious influence" can never be eliminated and that will cause capital construction to leave the track of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

To carry out a struggle against the bourgeois desire for big size and foreign things does not mean that there is absolutely no need for large factories. Chairman Mao teaches, "We must build up a number of large-scale modern enterprises step by step to form the mainstay of our industry, without which we

shall not be able to turn our country into a strong modern industrial power within the coming decades. But the majority of our enterprises should not be built on such a scale; we should set up more small and medium enterprises and make full use of the industrial base left over from the old society, so as to effect the greatest economy and achieve more with less money."

For the development of the ship-building industry, the building of a number of large-scale enterprises to form the mainstay of our industry is undoubtedly correct, but we must also set up more small and medium enterprises with "each household shouldering a load and a hundred households forming a front." The idea of those who think that "without big, foreign and complete equipment, a large ship cannot be built" is all wrong. Facts have proven that, big or small contributions to the state depends not on the size of the shipyard, but on the spiritual features of the people. The Shanghai Shipyard has no slipway for handling vessels of 10,000 tons and neither has it large cranes, still on a slipway for a 3,000-ton vessel, a 10,000-ton vessel has been built, thereby creating a miracle in the annals of shipbuilding of the world. On the other hand, some shipyards with better facilities than the Shanghai Shipyard were unable to build vessels of a large size.

To carry out a struggle against the bourgeois desire for big size and foreign things does not mean that there is absolutely no need for large equipment or for foreign equipment. If conditions warrant, some foreign equipment may be imported. However, we definitely must not be infatuated by it, or rely on it. Above all we must not permit the foreigners to lead us by the nose, shackle our minds with foreign conventions and stifle our spirit of independence and creativeness. We advocate relying on ourselves, struggling hard, giving play to indigenous methods, employing both indigenous as well as foreign methods and taking our own road in the industrial development of our country.

The use of indigenous methods, the methods that are born and bred locally, because of their expediency and simplicity, and because of their suitability to local conditions implies a great many things which foreigners have yet to find out. However, there are people whose minds have been intoxicated by foreign made goods, feel that equipment produced domestically will not do, and insist on foreign products. They insist that products of this country will not do and insist on the products of certain countries which they name. They treat foreign dogmas and foreign rules as omnipotent, and foreign regulations as sacred and dare not over-reach them by a single step. Only by ridding the mind of all fetishes and superstitions can a breakthrough on a new road be made, and the shipbuilding industry of our country be enabled to shine in all its splendor.

Chairman Mao teaches, "We must carry out construction on a big scale, but our country is still a very poor country, and this is a contradiction. Our method of resolving this contradiction is by the total and sustained practice of strict economy."

Our country is a large one with some 700,000,000 people. It is also a poor and blank country, and on that basis, when carrying out socialist construction we must give play to the fine tradition of arduous struggle. Arduous

struggle and building the country through frugality has always been the general policy of our Party and our proletarian "heirloom." In carrying out socialist construction, we must never have that bourgeois desire for big size and things foreign. We must not show preference for foreign things and slight indigenous things, and seek blindly for complete equipment, but must try in a thousand and one ways to practice strict economy, demanding precision only where precision is needed, demanding simplicity where simplicity is desirable, and practicing economy where economy can be carried out, so that we may cut down capital expenditure, go into production sooner, take less time to make greater contributions, and accomplish more things at lower cost.

The broad masses of revolutionary people have put it aptly, "To struggle against the desire for big size and foreign things is not just a question of saving some money, but involves the major issue of what flag is being hoisted, what road is being taken and what kind of people we are fostering."

Men and equipment are important factors in productivity, but men are the decisive factor. As long as we are conscientious in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and make manifest the revolutionary spirit of arduous struggle, any miracle in the world can be wrought. Otherwise, even with big, foreign and complete equipment, the potential of the equipment may not be brought fully into play, the shipbuilding industry may not develop rapidly and there may be no speedy change in the poor and blank features of our country.

The carrying out of a struggle against the bourgeois desire for big size and foreign things and intensive development of the struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines in the sphere of planning are an important link in carrying out well the struggle-criticism-transformation in economic construction. Faced with this struggle, all levels of leadership must overcome the word "fear" and change it into the word "dare," lead the broad masses in carrying out the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, conscientiously sum up experience, carry on the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of planning through to the end and let Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line forever hold sway over the position of revolution in planning.

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INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

Take One's Own Road in Industrial Development

- Refuting the policy of "copying directly, taking no risk"

by

The mass criticism and repudiation group of
the construction headquarters of Hungwei District

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 26, 1971)

During the development of the revolution in designing in Hungwei Factory, some of the designing personnel, more deeply affected by the pernicious influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "foreigners' slave philosophy" and the "doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace," uttered such nonsense as "copying directly and taking no risk." This kind of erroneous thinking constitutes a great obstacle to the implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and must be criticized and repudiated.

Is there really no risk in copying directly? That is not so. Where did the books they copied come from? One look and they will understand: if they are not from capitalist countries, they are from revisionist countries. Besides, most of them are 30 to 40 years behind time. Chairman Mao teaches, "We must break away from old conventions and adopt as many advanced techniques as possible in order to build our country into a powerful socialist state in not too long a historical period." If we are always "copying directly" and following the same old road of technical development taken by various countries of the world, and always trailing behind the footsteps of others, how can we hope to catch up with and overtake the advanced world level?

There is a new product--a new spare part--in Hungwei Factory, which according to the requirements of the design, called for machine tooling, milling and drilling by three separate sets of foreign equipment. However there was no such foreign equipment available. The workers said, "We cannot afford to 'wait, watch and shout' but must 'struggle, create and work'." By carrying out technical innovation in a big way, the workers struggled for a month to complete a semi-automated combination drill with a distinct characteristic of its own which could substitute for three sets of foreign equipment and enabled the spare part for processing to be turned out speedily and well. If they had "copied directly" could they have copied out such an advanced set of machinery?

"To make China rich and strong needs several decades of intense effort, which will include, among other things, the effort to practice strict economy and combat waste; i.e., the policy of building up our country through diligence and frugality." To "copy directly" is in utter violation of this teaching of Chairman Mao. Foreign capitalists and revisionists, proceeding from their exploiting instinct, are squandering everywhere the blood and sweat

of the working people, if we were to copy directly from their books, we would inevitably copy the desire for big size and things foreign, ostentation and waste.

There is a wooden pattern workshop for Hungwei Factory. The original design called for a two-story structure with the workshop on the upper floor and a storeroom on the lower floor. It also called for the installation of an escalator costing more than 10,000 yuan. This workshop built on top of the storeroom was not only unsafe, but it also increased the cost of construction for the storeroom. The toilet was situated on the ground floor and the only way the workers could gain access was by taking the lift which resulted in great inconvenience. Why was the design so unusual? Through investigation it was discovered that the design was copied directly from a foreign book. Under firm opposition of the workers, amendments were made in the design which resulted in a saving of capital. Thus, is not "copying directly" the style of a squanderer and a spendthrift wasting indiscriminatingly the resources of the state?

In our socialist enterprise, if we were to take and to copy everything from the capitalists, would that not be carrying out capitalist restoration? If we were to copy everything based on revisionism, would we not be carrying out revisionism? The bourgeois designing "authorities," copying here and there, wanted to turn Hungwei Factory into a comfortable "villa." On the blueprint of their design they openly wrote, "The approach to the plant is flanked on both sides by wide asphalt roads, and in the center is a beautiful garden promenade with the majestic factory building directly in front. However not a whisper of sound is heard from the machines or the roar of the motors. Going into the building will be like entering a palace of science."

See the kind of things they were after. This is trying to lead enterprises onto the road of revisionism. This is a manifestation of the attack by the bourgeois on the proletariat and also a reflection of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the sphere of designing. This actually is the carrying of capitalist and revisionist goods under the robe of socialism. From that it can be seen that the saying of "copying directly, taking no risk" is extremely misleading.

The designing of a factory is not just a technical problem, but an important issue concerning what line is being implemented and what kind of an enterprise is being built. Only by following the great teachings of Chairman Mao on "maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," working hard" and "building up our country through diligence and frugality," by careful reckoning and meticulous calculation can an advanced industrial enterprise with our country's distinct individual style be built. Naturally regarding genuine advanced designs and techniques of foreign countries, we must also study them critically with the spirit of making foreign things serve China, but that definitely does not mean that we can copy directly from them intact.

* * *

AGRICULTURE

Yunghsien Vigorously Grasps Education of Lines, Achieves High Yields in Agricultural Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 25, 1971)

In the course of thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," Yunghsien revolutionary committee, Kwangsi Chuang Nationality Autonomous Region, has carried out education on cadres and commune members concerning the struggle between the two lines by means of summing up experiences, raised the consciousness of the cadres and commune members in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and promoted the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, sideline production, and fishery.

Yunghsien has a large population but little land, and its agricultural production used to be relatively backward. After the formation of people's communes, and under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, its grain production increased each year, and surpassed the specified target in the "Program" in 1965, reaching a per-mow average yield of 870 catties. During the three years between 1966 and 1968, its grain output was circling around 900 catties, failing to go up.

Since the formation of the revolutionary committee, Yunghsien has widely aroused the masses, led the way with revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and carried out summing up of experience from the upper levels to the lower levels, in accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching: "Man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." They organized old peasants who had production experience, agricultural technical personnel, and revolutionary leadership cadres to form "three-in-one" combination investigation teams, and sent them to plains and mountainous areas to conduct investigation and research.

Through massive summing-up, it was discovered that there were two major reasons for the failure of grain production to rise: One was that the plain area with higher grain yields held that "it was all right to produce grain but difficult to develop multiple undertakings" because of the large population and little land, grasping grain only to the neglect of multiple undertakings, resulting in fewer pigs, less manure, less multiple undertakings, less capital funds, and failing to satisfy the needs in developing grain production.

Another reason was that the mountainous area with less favorable natural conditions and lower grain yields was holding that mountainous areas should be different from the plain area and that "if you live near the hills, you must get your living from the hills, and if near water, from water," and they should not take grain as the key link. They merely grasped sideline production to the neglect of grain production, relying on the state for grain supplies.

The hsien revolutionary committee held that both these two tendencies were erroneous and were reflections of the struggle between the two lines in agricultural production. The hsien revolutionary committee linked up the history in

the struggle between the two lines, vigorously grasped education of lines, penetratingly unfolded revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, further eliminated the remaining pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

The hsien revolutionary committee led its members deep to various communes and teams to make squatting-on-the-spot investigations, and summed up advanced experience in the thorough carrying out of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Lits'un brigade of Lits'un commune is situated near a market town and its agricultural production was relatively backward. The brigade revolutionary committee vigorously grasped the struggle between the two lines, conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development." This enabled various production items to show drastic changes, raising the per-mow grain yield to more than 1,000 catties, the pig-raising to an average of one pig per mow, and enabling the multiple undertakings and sideline production such as tobacco, jute, sugar cane, and knitting to show great development. The hsien revolutionary committee grasped this simple model for popularization in the entire hsien, promoting the development of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, and sideline production.

At present, the entire hsien of Yunghsien yields an average of more than 1,000 catties of grain per mow, and 97 percent of the afforestable land in the hsien grows trees. The per-household pig-raising in the hsien averages about three pigs. All ponds on the hills and water reservoirs are used for fish breeding. Many communes and teams have built small-scale paper pulp factories, set up small-scale hydro-electric stations, and procured farm machines.

* * *

Repel "Leftist" and Rightist Interferences, Correctly Handle Relationship Between Agriculture and Sideline Production

- Hunghsing brigade makes mutual promotion of grain production and multiple undertakings

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 25, 1971)

Hunghsing brigade of Hsinlou commune, Kwangtung hsien, Kwangtung Province, is situated in a semi-mountainous area. It was previously a poor gully "without trees on the mountain, with not much water and little farmland," and had to rely on the state for large amounts of grain supply each year.

During the high-tide of agricultural cooperativization, the poor and lower-middle peasants of this brigade, under the direction of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and relying on their own organized strength, actively developed multiple undertakings simultaneous with the development of grain production, scoring remarkable achievement. Great leader Chairman Mao personally wrote his comment and instruction on the article summing up their experiences: "This is a very good experience, and deserves to be studied and popularized in various places."

Over the past ten years, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hunghsing brigade ceaselessly struggled against class enemies, and against erroneous "Leftist" and rightist tendencies of interfering with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, enabling Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction to become more popular in the hearts of people and achieving one victory after another.

At present, this brigade's multiple undertakings have expanded from five items during the early stage of cooperativization to over 20 items. Last year, income from multiple undertakings increased by 200 percent over that of 1955. The development of multiple undertakings has consolidated and strengthened the collective economy, provided a large amount of capital funds and agricultural machines and equipment to agricultural production, and powerfully promoted the development of grain production.

Since 1958, the per-mow yield of paddy rice of this brigade has surpassed the target set in the "Program" each year, and reached 1,200 catties last year, providing over 200,000 catties of commodity grain for the state each year.

The development of multiple undertakings of Hunghsing brigade went through struggles between the two classes, the two roads, and the two lines. In 1962 when Hunghsing brigade was victoriously advancing along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction, the evil wind of "agriculture must retreat to an appropriate level" instigated by renegade, hidden traitor, and scab Liu Shao-ch'i reached Hunghsing brigade, and a bad fellow who had sneaked into the brigade leadership squad took the opportunity and the power he had usurped to slash more than ten items of undertakings such

as a pig-raising farm and a brick and tile factory, severely impairing the multiple undertakings.

Facts of the class struggle educated the poor and lower-middle peasants of Hunghsing brigade, enabling them to realize profoundly that in order to implement Chairman Mao's comment and instruction, it won't do if they do not struggle against class enemies. Communist Party members Hsu Kuo-wu and Liang Hsuan-t'i led the masses and used Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction as weapons, waged a resolute struggle against class enemies. During campaigns of socialist education, they finally eliminated the bad men who had sneaked into the leadership squad of the brigade, and defended Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. They resumed the multiple undertakings which was slashed by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, enabling the collective economy to achieve new development.

During the great proletarian cultural revolution, a new leadership squad was set up, but the struggle between the two lines did not stop. Some people, in order to increase income, suggested to convert the several mow of rice fields for the planting of medicinal herbs. This question caused the leadership squad of the brigade to pay attention to it, enabling them to realize that the question of changing rice acreage into the planting of medicinal herbs was actually a reflection of struggle between the two lines, although it seemed to be "a struggle between money and grain."

Hence, they organized the cadres and the poor and lower-middle peasants to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction and the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," and criticized and repudiated the trash of "money to take command." This enabled everybody to realize that if they did not persist in the principle of taking grain as the key link and one-sidedly pursue money income, then it would cause multiple undertakings to contravene the socialist orientation.

However, after a short period of time, the wavering idea that "to grasp grain is safe and to grasp sideline production is dangerous" once again emerged among the cadres. After an analysis, the leadership squad of the brigade held that this was an erroneous tendency emerged in the new situation to interfere with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

In order to raise everybody's consciousness of class struggle, they again held classes to study Mao Tse-tung's thought, to review Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction, and unfolded discussions of how to correctly implement Chairman Mao's brilliant comment and instruction.

Through study and discussion, it enabled everybody to understand clearly that they would not go wrong so long as they do things according to Chairman Mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," and correctly handle the relationship between agricultural and sideline production. Otherwise, they would contradict Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. As a result of the expulsion of the "Leftist" and rightist interferences, Hunghsing brigade has enabled multiple undertakings to advance continuously and victoriously along the orientation pointed out by Chairman Mao.

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Lot'ien Hsien, Hupeh, Makes All-Round Development of Agriculture, Forestry, Livestock Raising, and Sideline Production

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 25, 1971)

Lot'ien hsien, Hupeh Province, is conscientiously and thoroughly carrying out Chairman Mao's principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development," and has fully utilized favorable conditions of the mountainous area, vigorously developed agricultural, livestock raising, and sideline production, simultaneous with the grasping well of grain production, achieving the aim of unified planning and arrangement, mutual promotion and all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, and sideline production.

Although many crops were stricken by the wind and buried under sand during the major windstorm disaster of 1970, the total grain yield in the hsien was still increased by 50 percent over that of 1969, exceeding the highest level in history.

Over the past four years, the hsien planted trees and afforested over 400,000 mow, reaching an average of 3 mow of afforested acreage per capita, if counting the trees planted before the great proletarian cultural revolution. Last year, the number of live pigs in the sties totalled over 190,000 head, an increase of 14.8 percent over that of 1969. The total of draft cattle reached over 60,000, an increase of 3,000 head yearly. Since the development of forestry, they have supplied over 14,000 cubic meters of timber to the state each year, together with over 30 kinds of supplies including a large quantity of bamboo, silk cocoons, tung wood oil, and raw rubber, forcefully giving support to socialist construction.

During the process of thoroughly carrying out the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" in Lot'ien hsien, some held that the development of forestry would take manpower, land, fertilizer, and capital funds from the development of agricultural production, worrying that the grasping of forestry might affect grain production.

After discovering this problem, the hsien leadership went to brigade No. 2 of Hop'u commune to make investigation and study. The conditions of the two production teams in this brigade formed a bright contrast. Liufangyu production team was originally a poor team but achieved all-round bumper harvests in many consecutive years, due to their conscientious implementation of the principle of "taking grain as the key link and making all-round development" and their vigorous grasping of forestry and livestock production, the afforestation of barren hills, and the alternate planting of trees and grain crops, simultaneous with the grasping of grain production.

The other production team which had better conditions than Liufangyu, placed agriculture, forestry, and livestock raising in opposition with each other, destroyed the trees to reclaim waste land, resulting in loss of water and soil, reduction in grain production, and reduction in income.

The hsien leadership grasped these two sample cases, organized the broad cadres and masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to learn from Liufangyu, and to afforest Lot'ien hsien.

On the basis of the improved understanding, the hsien revolutionary committee has strengthened leadership, and made unified arrangements. Each level from hsien and district down to commune and team has set up a forestry leadership squad and a specialized forestry contingent, enabling each team to run forestry farms. At the same time, they have aroused the masses so that everybody would take part in the planting of trees and afforestation. Their unified planning and simultaneous attention with over-all arrangement have promoted the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, livestock raising, and sideline production.

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Sinkiang Transport Workers Support Farming

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Mar. 30, 1971)

transport workers in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region are working to support spring farming.

railwaymen of various nationalities in the region have worked round the clock to speed up the delivery of fertilizer and other material, which are being relayed to the rural areas by trucks.

the amount of chemical fertilizer and farm machinery and implements transported by highway in the first two months of this year was respectively 9.8 and 3.5 fold more than in the same period of last year. the volume of rail freight rose 72.9 per cent in the same period. the enormous increase has followed the rapid development of industry and agriculture in the autonomous region and the increase in supplies from other regions and provinces.

the transport workers have persistently put revolution in command of production and aroused the masses to tap the transport potential.

revolutionary cadres and workers of the kashgar transport company in southern sinkiang, relying on their own efforts, made spare parts and trailers to improve transport efficiency, so as to bring the goods to rural areas in time for the spring farming. the company surpassed the state plan for january and february. its workers have helped people's communes repair tractors and other farm machines and implements.

traditional means of transport, such as ox-carts and camel caravans, are fully used for short-distance transport to areas not accessible by truck.

LOCAL CCP CONGRESS

Third Kirin Provincial Party Congress Held, Third Kirin Provincial Party Committee Elected

(NCNA-English Changchun, Mar. 29, 1971)

the third kirin provincial congress of the communist party of china was held here from march 18 to 24. it was held with the loving attention of the great leader chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader and under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

holding aloft the banner of unity for victory of the party's ninth national congress and following chairman mao's teaching on carrying out education in ideology and political line throughout the party, the 921 delegates to the provincial party congress conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, the documents of the ninth party congress, the communique of the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee and the article "long live the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat exclamation" by the

editorial departments of the "people's daily", the "red flag" and the "liberation army daily" in commemoration of the centenary of the paris commune. the delegates summed up the experience of kirin province in the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines, discussed and laid down the future tasks for the province and elected the third kirin provincial party committee. during the congress, the delegates received profound education in the struggle between the two lines, raised their ability to distinguish between materialism and idealism and between genuine and sham marxism, and heightened their consciousness in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line.

cherishing profound proletarian feelings for chairman mao, the delegates reviewed the fighting course the people of kirin province had pursued in closely following the great leader chairman mao in making revolution. when japanese imperialism invaded and occupied northeast china, the people of the province, led by chairman mao and the chinese communist party, waged hard and bitter struggles against the japanese aggressors. after victory in the war of resistance against japan, chairman mao made the wise decision to "build stable base areas" in the northeast, in order to frustrate the large scale offensive against this area launched by the chiang kai-shek bandit troops. vice-chairman lin, chairman mao's close comrade-in-arms, firmly implemented chairman mao's great strategic thinking. he boldly aroused the masses, built stable base areas, and led the armymen and people in kirin province and other parts of northeast china in heroic struggles which resulted in the great victory of the liberation of the entire northeast and precipitated the downfall of the chiang kai-shek regime. during the socialist revolution and socialist construction, chairman mao inspected the province and issued important instructions, which encouraged the people of the province in marching courageously along the general line for building socialism and winning one victory after another. in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary people of the province have closely followed the great leader chairman mao and, after fierce class struggles, completely smashed the criminal plots of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the province who frenziedly pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line for the restoration of capitalism. thanks to the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the situation in revolution and production in the province is excellent and is becoming better still. through their own experience, the delegates deeply recognized: we owe all our victories to chairman mao's leadership and they are all victories for chairman mao's revolutionary line. with chairman mao's wise leadership and his revolutionary line, our party and country will always advance triumphantly along the road of marxism-leninism. filled with revolutionary feelings, the delegates shouted heartily: "long live the victory of chairman mao's revolutionary line exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

on behalf of the party nucleus group of the kirin provincial revolutionary committee, comrade wang huai-hsiang, leader of the group, delivered at the congress a work report entitled "strive to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line".

he summed up the experience of the provincial revolutionary committee in carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line and constantly consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat. he said: since the revolutionary committee was set up, the people of various nationalities in the province have been

united as one, and the army and government and the armymen and civilians are in close unity. they have made great efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way and continuously improved the already excellent situation in the revolution and production. as a result of several years of education in the history of the struggle between the two lines and popularization of advanced experience in implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line, the mass movement of struggle-criticism-transformation has deepened step by step and great achievements have been made in purifying the class ranks and in the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste. the party organizations at various levels have become purer, stronger and more vigorous after ideological and organizational consolidation. with the revolution as the motive force, the province registered in 1970 a six per cent increase in grain output over that of 1967, itself a record year, and an 18.5 per cent increase in the total industrial output value over that of 1966, the previous peak. the iron and steel and petroleum industries have developed rapidly and their output has increased by big margins.

Speaking on the future tasks, comrade wang huai-hsiang stressed the necessity of studying marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought painstakingly. the leading cadres at all levels, in particular, must conscientiously study books by marx and lenin and chairman mao's works. he said: we must never forget chairman mao's teaching that there are classes and class struggle throughout the historical period of socialism, and must continue to deepen revolutionary mass criticism, study dialectical materialism and historical materialism and sharply criticize the reactionary idealist transcendentalism and the reactionary idealist conception of history spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers like him, so that we can truly distinguish, ideologically and theoretically, between materialism and idealism. we must make hard efforts to remould our world outlook and heighten our awareness of the struggle between the two lines in a fundamental way. we should carry out a self-education movement to oppose arrogance and complacency and promote modesty and prudence. we should continue to do a good job of struggle-criticism-transformation, firmly grasp the movement to strike at the counter-revolutionaries and to oppose corruption, theft, speculation, extravagance and waste, strengthen party building, conscientiously pay attention to investigations and study and summing up experience in practical work, further consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and fulfil the various fighting tasks set forth by the ninth national congress of the party and the second plenary session of the ninth party central committee.

comrade wang huai-hsiang said: it is necessary to strengthen the party's over-all planning and unified leadership over economic work and deepen the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the economic sphere. it is essential to implement chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" and the general principle "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing the national economy. in agriculture, it is necessary to "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development", and strive to reach and surpass the targets set in the national programme for agricultural development at an earlier date. in industry, it is necessary to step up the construction

of mines and vigorously develop the basic industries. it is necessary to further deepen the mass movement "in industry, learn from taching; in agriculture, learn from tachai; the whole nation should learn from the people's liberation army", and strive to fulfil and overfulfil the 1971 plan and the fourth five-year plan for developing the national economy.

comrade wang huai-hsiang said: kirin on china's northeastern border is an outpost against imperialist aggression. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "heighten our vigilance, defend the motherland", we are determined to further strengthen the building of the border areas and safeguard our motherland.

he said: kirin province is linked with the democratic people's republic of korea by mountains and rivers. following the consistent teachings of chairman mao and the party central committee, the armymen and civilians of the province, together with the people throughout the country, will constantly develop the traditional friendship between the chinese and korean people, strengthen our militant unity with the korean people and resolutely oppose the plots of aggression hatched by u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism.

twentyfour delegates spoke at the congress. after discussions the delegates unanimously approved comrade wang huai-hsiang's work report. in accordance with the provisions of the party constitution and through repeated discussions and full democratic consultation, the congress elected the third kirin provincial committee of the communist party of china. the committee is composed of 74 members and 15 alternate members. it is a three-in-one combination of old, middle-aged and young people. the first plenary session of the committee elected 13 standing committee members, and elected comrade wang huai-hsiang first secretary, and comrades chang chao-jen, ho yu-fa, hsiao tao-sheng, juan po-sheng and cheng chi-chiao secretaries, of the provincial party committee. this has been approved by the c.p.c. central committee.

the first plenary session of the provincial party committee adopted a resolution on strengthening revolutionization of the party committees at all levels. all the committee members pledged to hold high the great red banner of mao tsetung thought, rally closely round chairman mao and the party central committee with chairman mao as its leader and vice-chairman lin as its deputy leader, remain modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and advance valiantly along chairman mao's revolutionary line to win still greater victories.

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Pace-Setting Hsien in Rural Electrification

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Mar. 29, 1971)

hilly chinglung county outside the great wall in hopei province, north china, has put up more than 80 small hydro-electric power stations and 118 water turbine pumps in the past year and more, relying on collective effort and wisdom. it has become a national pace-setter in the mass campaign for rural electrification.,

most of the stations were built by people's communes, production brigades or production teams. they supply electricity for more than 300 pump wells and pumping stations and for local small industries. the irrigated area has been extended from 1,000 to 4,000 hectares. the county's per-hectare grain output last year surpassed the target of three tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. the county has 108 commune or brigade-run workshops for processing agricultural produce and for making and repairing farm machinery, in addition to more than 20 small cement plants and coal pits and mines. many villages have electric lighting.

the county is a dry region, with rainfall concentrated. before liberation, there was little water in most of the rivers and streams during the dry seasons. they overflowed their banks when the rains came, causing mountain torrents and consequently serious soil erosion. the fields above the rivers and streams were entirely dry farmed. grain output was very low.

keeping to the road of socialist collectivization under the leadership of the party and chairman mao, the people after liberation fought against flood and drought. they bought some diesel engines and pumps to irrigate the fields, but because of the limited horse power, the water still did not reach the top of the hill.

inspired in 1958 by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the commune members started a struggle in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the first small hydro-electric station was set up by a brigade, bringing water to its fields in the hills, electric lighting to the peasant households and electricity for processing agricultural and side-line produce. this promoted the mass campaign for rural electrification in the county.

the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents, however, opposed the mass movement strongly by peddling counter-revolutionary revisionist trash. they even ordered the projects then under construction to be given up, in their attempt to obstruct the setting up of commune or brigade-run small industries.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses hit hard at liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and their initiative in building socialism in the hilly region soared once again. a new upsurge in rural electrification to change the county took place.

following the great leader chairman mao's teachings "the masses are the real heroes" and "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism", members of the county revolutionary committee went among the poor and lower-middle peasants to make investigations. they summed up local experience in building small water conservancy projects and power stations

in the shaho river basin. this enabled them to map out an over-all plan for harnessing the rivers and for rural electrification in the county.

the masses brought their wisdom into full play in setting up the power stations. they made surveys, did designs and devised effective equipment and tools. based on their rich experience in transforming nature, they built different types of power stations according to the varied topographical conditions and water resources. where the flow was swift, canals were built to lead the water to run power stations; in areas with small waterways, reservoirs were built to start the stations. where sections of the river beds were silted up and the water went underground, the commune members dredged selected sections and paved the river beds with pebbles to prevent seepage, so as to use the water for power stations. their achievements have won high praise.

in order to control and adjust the flow of the shaho river, the pataoho commune on the upper reaches of the river put up a reservoir with a storage capacity of 410,000 cubic metres and built a power station on it. daring to break through, they designed a multiple-arch-dam, which is not only more durable than common ones, but used less material and manpower. when the chiuchangtzu commune lacked equipment to clear the foundation and drain water in building a power station, it deepened the drainage ditches and, instead of pumping, drained the water by using rubber siphons and manual labour. the reservoir began storing water when the dam was only two metres high. installation of the water turbine pump for the power station also started alongside construction.

more than 90 per cent of the funds for building hydro-electric stations in the county was accumulated by the masses themselves who had brought the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle into full play. more than 600 experienced peasant-electricians who can survey, design and build such stations have come to the fore.

MINING

Northeast China Big Mine Mobilizes Masses to Run Small Mines

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Mar. 29, 1971)

the big, modern 37-year-old kungchangling iron mine under the anshan iron and steel company in northeast china has mobilized the masses to run small mines while expanding its own production on the principle of walking on two legs and under the guidance of the general line for building socialism.

the mine revolutionary committee, in the three years since its founding, has led the workers in topping the previous record every year. there was a considerable increase in the output of ordinary and fine ore in 1970, and production in the first two months of this year was at an advanced level.

there was a struggle over opening small mines, which was a new undertaking for a big mine. at the beginning, some people said that it was wasteful to run small mines since it took a lot of work to open them. the mine revolutionary committee led the masses in studying chairman mao's

great teaching: "a mass movement must be launched in developing the iron and steel industry". they criticized the crimes of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi in rejecting the mass movement to run small enterprises by indigenous method, as well as the notion of seeking bigness and things foreign, which is part and parcel of liu shao-chi's revisionist line. the masses realized that running small mines suited to their conditions was a major question related to the rapid increase in ore output and implementation of the principle of walking on two legs formulated by chairman mao as well as the general line for building socialism.

a mass movement for opening small mines started and more than 1,000 revolutionary family members volunteered. working with tenacity, they opened four small mines over a short period of time with simple equipment. these mines produced 380,000 tons of ore last year, which was a great support to socialist construction.

like many other big mines, kungchangling has small and scattered high quality ore deposits around the main field. the big deposits were extracted to the neglect of the small ones which were not considered economically workable. but the mass movement has led to opening such mines.

in tapping the potential of the big mine, the workers have improved the foreign equipment and made new machinery by indigenous method. the ore dressing plant was built in 1958 according to a foreign design and with foreign equipment. the bourgeois technical authorities insisted that the equipment could not be altered, saying that the plant's technology was a "standard" one. the workers studied and applied chairman mao's philosophic thinking in a living way in early 1970 and criticised the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and the slavish comprador philosophy. they analyzed the foreign equipment in a way of "one divides into two" and found that though the equipment was advanced, there were backward aspects. they decided to do away with all fetishes and superstitions and emancipate the mind and improve the equipment. using scrap material, they simplified the technology in 13 departments. this has made it possible to use 122 fewer generators and 140 fewer machines of other types. the plant has added 160,000 tons of fine ore, saved 5.8 million k.w. of electricity and 6.2 million cubic metres of water every year.

the maintenance workers have brought their initiative into full play and under the guidance of chairman mao's philosophic thinking, made a big power shovel. in building it, the workers had to make swivel gears with a diameter of over three metres, which is one of the main parts of the shovel. having no suitable machine tools, the workers made the equipment themselves and processed this big part which weighs 18 tons with small machine tools. after 45 days of hard work, they built the four-cubic-metre big power shovel.

a great number of spare parts used to be bought from other places in the country. the maintenance groups have now been organized throughout the mine and the workers repair and make spare parts themselves. as a result, the mine have been able since last year to do major overhauls and minor repairs by itself, thus guaranteeing the smooth operation of the machines. it can make small metallurgical machinery, cutting tools, power shovels, boring machines and automatic tip cars and other big mining machinery.

OIL CROPS

China Grows More Camellia-Oil Trees

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

many new camellia-oil groves have been planted and old ones restored over the past decade in hunan, kiangsi, chekiang and kwangsi, china's major producers. the growers have adhered to chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and worked hard in the spirit of self-reliance to increase production.

the restoration and extension of the camellia-oil groves in kiangsi province, east china, brought two point four times as much oil in 1970 as in 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution, and ten times as much as in 1950.

chekiang province now has 330,000 hectares planted to camellia-oil trees, more than four times the amount at the time of liberation. 126,000 hectares were added last winter and this spring. hunan province, china's biggest producer of this edible oil, has extended the acreage considerably.

the camellia-oil tree (c. sasanqua) is an important oil-bearer in southern china. the oil is drawn from the seeds. the tree begins to yield oil when it is six or seven years old, and yields anywhere from 100 to 200 years. the extention of the groves is important for exploiting the rolling land, promoting agricultural production and implementing chairman mao's strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people".

for several hundred years before liberation, the camellia-oil groves in kiangsi, hunan and chekiang provinces south of the yangtze river were owned by the exploiting classes, and this greatly impeded the development of oil production. liberation made it possible for the working people to develop production by collective efforts.

there has been a sharp struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines around the extension of these groves. before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents did their utmost to oppose chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" in expanding socialist agriculture. they peddled the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash of monoculture and "money in command", saying that "growing camellia-oil trees give little profit and takes a long time". however, the initiative of the poor and lower-middle peasants armed with mao tsetung thought could not be suppressed. they retorted: "we grow the camellia-oil trees for the revolution, not for making money." they continued tending the groves. when china suffered from temporary economic difficulties between 1960 and 1962, a handful of capitalist roaders ordered that the collective camellia-oil groves be cultivated by individual households at fixed output quotas. the attempt of the capitalist roaders to restore capitalism was strongly opposed by the poor and lower-middle peasants who kept to the socialist orientation.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the poor and lower-middle peasants have studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. they sharply criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as material incentives and "money in command", and settled accounts with him for his crimes of opposing chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". keeping firmly

to the socialist orientation, the peasants diversified their economy while working hard to increase grain production. a mass movement to develop camellia-oil production was launched, involving more than 30 counties in chekiang province alone last winter chunan county extended its groves by more than 6,000 hectares last winter and this spring.

in this movement the peasants have followed the example of the tachai poor and lower-middle peasants by giving prominence to politics and fearing neither hardship nor hard work. they not only restored old groves, but opened up new ones on barren land.

the planting of camellia-oil trees on barren hills has helped check soil erosion. at the same time, the oil residue can be made into good quality fertilizer and insecticide. hsingkuo county in kiangsi province is hilly country that was subject to serious soil erosion. grain output was low. the poor and lower-middle peasants, warmly responding to chairman mao's call "in agriculture, learn from tachai", have since 1964 worked hard to grow the tree, while transforming nature. they extended the acreage of the camellia-oil trees by 2,000 hectares in 1969 and 1970, making the total in the county 53,000 hectares. soil erosion has in the main been brought under control. last year the per-hectare grain yield topped the target of six tons set in the national programme for agricultural development. the yield of oil was high.

scientific farming is applied in growing camellia-oil trees. wheat, sweet potatoes, peanut or ginger is grown between the rows of the trees.

by-products are turned out in oil pressing, including starch, tannin, furfural and active carbon. the income from these products in turn promotes agricultural production.

LAND RECLAMATION

East China Brigade Turns Crusted Sandy Land into High-Yielding Paddy Fields

(NCNA-English Nanking, Mar. 30, 1971)

the party branch of an east china production brigade has led the party members and poor and lower-middle peasants in turning crusted sandy land into fields that give stable high yields, by guiding the campaign with chairman mao's philosophic thinking.

kangyao brigade of suchien county in kiangsu province last year had a grain harvest of 9.75 tons per hectare thanks to the soil improvement and water conservancy project. grain yield there used to be no higher than 2.25 tons per hectare.

the experience of the brigade is described in an article by peng chuan-yu, secretary of the party branch. it reads as follows:

kangyao brigade is situated at the confluence of three rivers. our land is crusted sandy land, sloping and uneven. it stretches 3.5 kilometres from east to west. before

liberation, we were unable to protect the land from waterlogging and mountain floods which washed away topsoil and left a tract of barren land. after liberation, we emancipated poor and lower-middle peasants began to take measures to improve the crusted sandy land and we gradually increased grain output from a few hundred kilogrammes per hectare shortly after liberation to 2.25 tons in 1965. however, we had never thought it possible to transform the poor land thoroughly although we had made steady improvements. in 1966, the party branch led the commune members in studying chairman mao's philosophic works and applying materialist dialectics to guide the struggle for production and analysing and resolving contradictions. since then, we have made steady progress.

after we studied chairman mao's teaching: "all things invariably divide into two", we applied this viewpoint in making an overall analysis of our land. for instance, the many slopes and gullies cause the land to be hit easily by drought and waterlogging. this is an unfavourable aspect. on the other hand, the abundance of water makes it possible to turn the arid land into paddy fields. this is a favourable aspect. transforming the crusted sandy land entails many difficulties. this is an unfavourable aspect. but, on the other hand, the people can be tempered in the process of surmounting the difficulties and can strengthen their revolutionary will. this is a favourable aspect. if we bring the favourable factors into full play to overcome the unfavourable ones, we can turn the poor land into fields that give stable high yields.

the cadres and members of our brigade began the project in the winter of 1967. the land was hard frozen and it was difficult to break through the crust. the people worked hard. our hands blistered and bled, but nobody complained. since then we have removed 100,000 cubic metres of crust and brought in 600,000 cubic metres of earth to terrace 80 hectares.

chairman mao teaches: "often, correct knowledge can be arrived at only after many repetitions of the process leading from matter to consciousness and then back to matter, that is, leading from practice to knowledge and then back to practice." our practice in transforming the land confirmed this truth.

in growing rice, we had to solve the problem of irrigation and drainage. we built some ditches and bridge culverts for the purpose without investigating the conditions of the land first. as the terraced plots were not on the same level, the project did not work and part of it was damaged by a heavy rainfall that year.

we studied chairman mao's teaching: "if a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." we realized that we had failed because we had not grasped the laws governing water control on crusted sandy land. so the first thing was to investigate and devise correct methods.

we invited a water conservancy technician to help us make the survey and designs. after several days of work the technician lost heart, saying: "i haven't come across such a complicated topography even in books. i can't do anything." some class enemies spread rumours, saying: "even a specialist has failed. how can you simple men achieve anything?" the poor and lower-

middle peasants gave the class enemies a rebuff. with firm resolve they said: "we must do what is not in books. so long as we rely on mao tsetung thought, and carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line, we can surmount all difficulties."

following chairman mao's teaching "if you want to know the taste of a pear, you must change the pear by eating it yourself", we set up a team composed of poor and lower-middle peasants, cadres and educated young people to explore all the land of the brigade and work out effective measures for water conservancy. i joined the team members in the work. we chose to work in heavy rain so that by helping in draining the fields we could know better how water should be drained from the plots. one day when one of the members and i were working on a culvert, a downpour started. this was a good opportunity for us to investigate. standing in waist-deep water, we carefully watched the water for two hours to see how it ran. we gained some knowledge of the flow in our locality and devised methods to control it. we shivered with the cold but our hearts were warm.

we gathered many data in two years and used it to work out a method of water control in the light of the special characteristics of our land.

chairman mao teaches: "the movement of change in the world of objective reality is never-ending and so is man's cognition of truth through practice." in august 1968, the river rose after a spell of exceptionally heavy rain. crops were submerged and bridge culverts and ditches were destroyed. in order to improve our project so that the crops could withstand heavy rain, we again went out to find out the laws in practice. in a heavy rainfall, we observed that the downward pressure of water broke through the earth to make an outlet from the plots with poor drainage. chairman mao's teaching on guiding a phenomenon in the light of its general trend to seize victory told us that we should build underground waterways for the torrents. we then built a 1.5-kilometre-long drainage ditch and more than 20 underground culverts through 11 dams on the mountain slopes to deal with heavy rain. at the same time we built a regulating dam on the river bend to deal with high water. in addition, we turned swamps and dried ponds into small water storage basins and thereby solved the problem of irrigation in case of dry spell.

following chairman mao's teaching "in the fields of the struggle for production and scientific experiment, mankind makes constant progress and nature undergoes constant change; they never remain at the same level", we set up a scientific experimental station. suiting the low temperature and early frost season in northern kiangsu, we selected appropriate strains and sowed them earlier and applied more fertilizer for top-dressing. for the first time in history, we got two crops, maize and early rice, in one year. the yield rose to 9.75 tons per hectare.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Note of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia sent a note on march 25 to the embassy of the people's republic of china to cambodia. the note reads in full:

embassy of the people's republic of china to cambodia,

the ministry of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia presents its compliments to the embassy of the people's republic of china and has the honour to request the embassy to kindly convey the heartfelt gratitude of the royal government of national union of cambodia and the khmer people to the commission for physical culture and sports of the people's republic of china for its statement dated march 22, 1971 which strongly condemns u.s. imperialism and its lackeys for undermining international activities in sports, calls for the immediate expulsion of the so-called "representatives" of the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh traitorous clique from the international table tennis federation and demands the invitation of the cambodian table tennis federation under the leadership of the r.g.n.u.c. to take part in the i.t.t.f. general meeting and to the 31st world table tennis championships.

the ministry avails itself of this occasion to renew to the embassy the assurances of its highest consideration.

ministry of foreign affairs of the
royal government of national union
of cambodia

peking, march 25, 1971

CHINA AND CHILE

Comrades Chou En-lai, Yao Wen-yuan and Kuo Mo-jo Meet Chilean Friend Jose Venturelli

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

chou en-lai, yao wen-yuan and kuo mo-jo, leading comrades of the party and state, this afternoon met jose venturelli, chilean friend and vice-president of the chile-china cultural association, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with him.

leading members of the departments concerned keng piao, ni chih-fu, jen yun-chung, shen chien, wang kuo-chuan, wu hsiao-ta, tai chen-yuan and li ke-ming were present on the occasion.

comrade chou en-lai gave a dinner in honour of jose venturelli, his wife and daughter after the meeting.

CHINA AND INDOCHINA

Chairman Mao, Vice Chairman Lin, Premier Chou Greet Great Victory of Three Peoples of Indochina in War against US Aggression, for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, lin piao, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message today to prince souphanouvong, chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front, samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, his excellency nguyen huu tho, president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, his excellency huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, comrade ton duc thang, president of the democratic republic of viet nam, comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, comrade truong chinh, chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam, and comrade pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, expressing the warmest congratulations on the inspiring great victory scored by the three peoples of indochina in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. full text of the message reads:

prince souphanouvong,
chairman of the central committee of the laotian patriotic front,

samdech norodom sihanouk,
head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia,

samdech penn nouth,
chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia,

his excellency nguyen huu tho,
president of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation and president of the advisory council of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

his excellency huynh tan phat,
president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam,

comrade ton duc thang,
president of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade le duan,
first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party,

comrade truong chinh,
chairman of the standing committee of the national assembly of the democratic republic of viet nam,

comrade pham van dong,
premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam,

of late, the three peoples of indochina have fought very well on various battlefields. particularly in the campaign of highway 9, they have fought a most splendid battle of annihilation, wiping out large numbers of enemy effectives by whole units and winning inspiring great victory. on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, we express the warmest congratulations to you and to the three fraternal peoples of indochina.

this victory is of great strategic importance. you have brought into play the unparalleled might of the people's war, attained new heights in your fighting capability and gained new experience. you have struck painful blows at the u.s. aggressors and defeated their aggressive scheme, landing the nixon government in a more difficult position and making things tougher for it. your victory has fully demonstrated that the strength of the unity of the three peoples of indochina is powerful and invincible.

the present situation in indochina is unprecedentedly fine. we are firmly convinced that under the banner of the summit conference of the indochinese peoples, the heroic peoples of laos, cambodia and viet nam, united as one and persevering in the people's war, will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

mao tsetung

chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

lin piao

vice-chairman of the central committee
of the communist party of china

chou en-lai

premier of the state council of the
people's republic of china

peking, march 29, 1971

CHINA AND KUWAIT

Joint Communique of Government of People's Republic of China and Government of State of Kuwait on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between Two Countries

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

joint communique of the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the state of kuwait on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the state of kuwait, in accordance with the principle of developing the common interests of the two countries and the desire of promoting the relations between the two countries in all fields,

in view of the noble stand of the people's republic of china in supporting the arab struggle against imperialism and zionism,

in view of the stand of the government of the state of kuwait in recognizing the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china,

have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level and exchange ambassadors within the shortest possible period.

kuwait, march 22, 1971

Chinese Government Representative Visits Kuwait

(NCNA-Baghdad, Mar. 28, 1971)

kung ta-fei, representative of the government of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to iraq, paid a friendly visit to kuwait from march 8 to 22 at the invitation of the kuwaiti government.

during his stay there, ambassador kung ta-fei had talks with kuwaiti foreign minister sabah el ahmed el jaber and foreign under-secretary rached al-rached on the development of the relations between china and kuwait and reached an agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

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his highness kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister jaber ahmed el jaber received ambassador kung ta-fei and had a friendly talk with him on march 15.

ambassador kung ta-fei also met kuwaiti minister of trade and industry khaled suleiman el adassani and other high officials.

kuwaiti foreign minister sabah el ahmed el jaber gave a luncheon on march 22 in honour of ambassador kung ta-fei.

the chinese ambassador returned here on march 23.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Mautitanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

a government delegation of the islamic republic of mauritania led by hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs, arrived here this morning by special plane for a friendly visit on the invitation of the chinese government. the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by several thousand revolutionary people in the capital.

members of the delegation are: abdallahi ould daddah, minister of equipment; mohamed ould sidi aly, mauritanian ambassador to china; sidi mohamed ould cheikh abdallahi, director of planning of the ministry of planning and rural development, and mohamed lemine ould limam, director of power and hydraulics of the ministry of equipment.

present at the airport to welcome the distinguished guests were: li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and leading members of the government departments concerned, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries fang yi, chi peng-fei, sha feng, ma wen-po, wang hai-jung, chen yung-kang, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, chen chieh, chen jen-hung, kuo lu, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, ho ying and cheng fei.

peking airport today flew the national flags of china and mauritania. as minister hamdi ould mouknass and the other distinguished mauritanian guests alighted from the plane amid the beating of drums and gongs and the shouting of slogans, vice-premier li hsien-nien went forward and shook hands with them. then accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister mouknass and the other distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. the crowds time and again shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and mauritania exclamation" "we firmly support the mauritanian people in their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" minister mouknass waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, and mohamed ould sidi aly, member of the mauritanian government delegation and mauritanian ambassador to china, who had gone specially to shanghai to welcome the mauritanian government delegation, arrived by the same plane.

also present at the airport were:

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia;

diplomatic officials of the mauritanian embassy in china; and diplomatic envoys of various countries.

on its arrival in shanghai on the 27th, the mauritanian government delegation was warmly welcomed by wang shao-yung and yang fu-chen, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; huang tao and chi ying-wu, members of the standing committee of the revolutionary committee,

and more than 1,000 revolutionary people. a banquet in honour of the distinguished mauritanian guests was given by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee in the evening.

on the 28th, the guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, a people's commune and the shanghai harbour. in the evening, they attended a theatrical performance sponsored by the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee.

when the delegation left shanghai this morning, they were seen off at the airport by comrades wang shao-yung, yang, fu-chen, huang tao, chi ying-wu and others.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Mauritanian Minister of External Affairs Hamdi Ould Mouknass

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this afternoon held talks with hamdi ould mouknass, head of the mauritanian government delegation and minister of external affairs of mauritania, in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks on the mauritanian side were members of the delegation: abdallahi ould daddah, mohamed ould sidi aly, sidi mohamed ould cheikh abdallahi and mohamed lemine ould limam.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, chi peng-fei, kuo lu, ho ying, han hsu, cheng fei and tai pei-chen.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Gives Banquet in Honor of Mauritanian Foreign Minister Mouknass and Government Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, gave a banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening warmly welcoming the mauritanian government delegation led by hamdi ould mouknass, minister of external affairs.

the national flags of china and mauritania hang on the platform of the banquet hall.

vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister hamdi ould mouknass spoke at the banquet which was filled with the friendship between the people of china and mauritania and an atmosphere of afro-asian people's solidarity.

on behalf of the chinese government and people, vice-premier li hsien-nien expressed the warmest welcome to the distinguished guests from mauritania.

he spoke highly of the profound militant friendship formed between the people of china and mauritania in the common struggle to oppose imperialism and colonialism, win national liberation and safeguard national independence. he said: since the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and mauritania, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries have developed satisfactorily. this is not only in the interests of our two peoples but also conducive to the promotion of friendship and unity among afro-asian countries and their common cause of opposing imperialism.

vice-premier li hsien-nien praised the mauritanian government and people under the leadership of president daddah for their ceaseless struggles to safeguard and consolidate national independence and for the progress they had made in developing their economy and national culture. he said: in international affairs, mauritania upholds a just stand and supports the african peoples in their struggle for national liberation and against foreign aggression and interference; supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression; supports the three peoples of indochina in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and recognizes the royal government of national union of cambodia under the leadership of samdech norodom sihanouk. mauritania has consistently supported the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations and opposed the creation of "two chinas" and has made positive efforts for and contributions to the promotion of the cause of afro-asian unity. the chinese government and people admire this just stand of the mauritanian government and people and express sincere thanks to them for their support to us.

the chinese vice-premier said: at present, the world people's revolutionary situation is increasingly fine. the three peoples of indochina have grown ever stronger through fighting in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, while u.s. imperialism has suffered disastrous defeats.

vice-premier li hsien-nien continued: of late, u.s.-led imperialism has been employing in africa such tactics as creating division, plotting subversion and even sending out mercenaries so as to undermine the independence and sovereignty of african countries, in its vain attempt to place the african people again under its brutal colonial rule. this has aroused ever stronger condemnation and resistance by the african countries and the broad masses of people there. with high vigilance, they are supporting and assisting one another in a common struggle against the enemy and pushing forward their struggle against imperialism. in the middle east, u.s. imperialism is stepping up all kinds of political deception and military threats in a wild attempt to stamp out the revolutionary flames of the palestinian and other arab peoples and to achieve the criminal aim of dividing spheres of influence between the big powers. however, this will only serve to further expose their features, and the palestinian and other arab peoples will be further tempered. no force on earth can block the torrent of the hundred million palestinian and other arab peoples to continue their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors. the chinese people's great leader chairman mao points out: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law

of history." the practice of the struggle waged by the peoples of asia, africa, latin america and the whole world has fully borne out this brilliant thesis of chairman mao.

vice-premier li hsien-nien said: following chairman mao's teachings, the chinese government and people take proletarian internationalism as the guiding principle in china's foreign policy. we firmly support the peoples in asia, africa and latin america in their anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle; firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression; give all-out support and assistance to the three peoples of indochina in fighting to the finish till complete victory in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. we resolutely oppose the big-power chauvinism of bullying others and will never be a superpower. the chinese people will forever remain the reliable friend of the peoples of asia, africa and latin america.

in conclusion, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: coming to our country for a friendly visit, the mauritanian government delegation led by minister mouknass has brought to us once again the profound friendship of the mauritanian people for the chinese people. the visit of the delegation will certainly make positive contributions to the further consolidation and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries.

in his speech, foreign minister mouknass praised the chinese people for the brilliant victories they have achieved under the wise leadership of their great leader chairman mao by relying on their own efforts. he said: thanks to the great proletarian cultural revolution personally initiated and led by chairman mao, the chinese people have created a wealth which surpasses all other wealth, that is, the new chinese man characterized by his selflessness, his total devotion to the interests of the collective, his honesty towards himself, towards others and towards the state.

the foreign minister said: in the international field, china has condemned the imperialist-portuguese aggression against the sister republic of guinea. she supports the struggles for national liberation waged by the peoples of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia and azania. she has condemned the sale of arms to the racists of south africa. she supports and aids the palestinian people in their sacred struggle to recover their homeland despoiled by imperialist-zionism. she condemns the occupation of the arab territories by foreign forces. she unreservedly supports the struggle that the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian peoples are waging against u.s. aggression and for independence and national salvation. in this respect, premier chou en-lai's recent visit to hanoi is highly appreciated in mauritania. china supports the efforts made by the people and government of the democratic people's republic of korea for the reunification of korea. all this shows clearly that the people's republic of china resolutely stands on the side of the small countries, on the side of the oppressed peoples and on the side of the peoples who are victims of aggression by imperialism and neo-colonialism. for all this, the mauritanian people, party and government express their gratitude and warm congratulations to the chinese people and government. such an international stand taken by china opens broad prospects for the liberation and independence of the peoples.

he continued: the chinese and mauritanian peoples are bound by a profound friendship. they give aid and support to each other. since the establishment of diplomatic relations

between our two countries, our relations have not ceased to develop. our two governments, upholding the five principles of peaceful coexistence, cooperate with each other amicably and honestly. he pointed out that the devotion and selflessness shown by the chinese technicians in mauritania had won the respect and admiration of the mauritanian people.

foreign minister mouknass said: the mauritanian people, party and government are energetically opposed to the imperialist machination of creating "two chinas" or "one china and one taiwan". taiwan is an inalienable province of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china. that is why we have exerted and will continue to exert, so long as this question exists, all our efforts to restore to the people's republic of china her legitimate rights in the united nations organization and to expel the chiang kai-shek clique from it.

referring to the achievements attained by the mauritanian people in their national construction under the leadership of president moktar ould daddah, he said: the basic principle guiding us in our action is "to rely first of all on our own strength". the results which we have attained are encouraging. and we have decided to redouble our efforts and to surmount all the difficulties that stand in our way.

he stressed: our foreign policy is based on non-alignment and opposition to colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism. in africa all our actions are aimed at two essential objectives: the unity and liberation of africa. our search for african unity is inseparable from our struggle for the liberation of our continent. we consider that the aggression perpetrated last november by portugal against the sister republic of guinea was an aggression against ourselves. the victory won by the guinean people against this aggression is our victory. we look upon as our struggle the struggles of the peoples of guinea (bissau), angola, mozambique, zimbabwe, namibia and azania. our active solidarity with these peoples will never be lacking.

he said: in the middle east our active solidarity likewise goes to the palestinian people who are fighting courageously against imperialism and its by-product zionism in order to recover their sacred fatherland. we also support the struggle of other arab countries to recover their territories occupied by the zionist forces.

foreign minister mouknass said: in indochina, we give our complete support to the peoples of viet nam, cambodia and laos who are setting an example of unparalleled heroism and courage to the peoples fighting against imperialism. only the withdrawal of the foreign troops of aggression will put an end to the war in indochina. i wish to extend here, in the name of the mauritanian people, party and government, my warm congratulations to the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the royal government of national union of cambodia and the patriotic laotian forces on the brilliant victories which they have ceaselessly won in the diplomatic and military fields.

after the speeches of vice-premier li hsien-nien and foreign minister hamdi ould mouknass, the band played the national anthems of mauritania and china.

present at the banquet on invitation were:

thiounn mumm and general duong sar ol, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sar ol; and van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; and

diplomatic officials of the embassy of mauritania in peking.

also present were leading members of the chinese government departments concerned, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries including fang yi, chi peng-fei, sha feng, chen chi-teh, ma wen-po, chen yung-kang, chen chien, chen shu-fu, kao li-hsing, chung yu-yi, feng hsi-ku, kuo lu, tu hsing-yuan, hsieh pei-yi, chen jen-hung, lai en, wang lei, ting hsi-lin, ma jen-hui, chen wen-chun, chang tzu-liang, lu tsun-fu, lu kuei, hsu han-ping and liu ching-tang.

diplomatic envoys of various countries in china also attended the banquet on invitation.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese National Panchayat Goodwill Delegation in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Mar. 29, 1971)

ram hari sharma, chairman of the nepalese national panchayat, and madame sharma and the national panchayat goodwill delegation he is leading, visited shanghai from march 27 to 29 in the company of pei shih-chang, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress of china. they left here for kwangchow this morning by special plane.

the delegation arrived here from nanking on the morning of the 27th.

on their arrival and departure, the distinguished guests were warmly welcomed and seen off at the shanghai airport by wang hung-wen, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and chao lin-ken, vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and others.

the shanghai airport flew the national flags of china and nepal on the morning of march 27, when the delegation arrived. amid the beating of drums and gongs, more than 1,000 revolutionary people sang and danced to express the friendship of the people of shanghai for the nepalese people. they repeatedly shouted: "salute to the people of nepal exclamation" and "long live the friendship between the chinese and nepalese people exclamation"

the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening of march 27 to warmly welcome the delegation. wang hung-wen and ram hari sharma addressed the banquet, which proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship between the chinese and nepalese people. both of them wished this friendship constant growth.

during their stay in shanghai, chairman and madame sharma

and the other distinguished nepalese guests visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, the shanghai heavy machinery plant and the tangwan people's commune, and went sight-seeing in the city and on the whangpoo river. they attended a performance of the revolutionary symphonic music "shachiapang" and acrobatics. everywhere they were warmly welcomed by the revolutionary people.

nepalese ambassador to china ranadhir subba and his wife, and yeh cheng-chang, leading member of the asian affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry, accompanied the delegation during its visit to shanghai.

CHINA AND NIGERIA

Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I. of Embassy in Nigeria Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

chang li, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the people's republic of china in the federal republic of nigeria, left here for his post by air today.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Chinese and Korean Women's Basketball, Volleyball Players Play Last Friendly Exhibition Matches in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

the women's basketball and volleyball teams of the korean people's army played their last matches in peking in a friendly exhibition contest with chinese players in the capital indoor stadium here this evening. they will soon conclude their friendly visit to peking.

present on the occasion were: chiu hui-tso, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and li ten-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and director of the p.l.a. general political department.

also present were kim jae suk, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy in china, sr. col. chang rae non, military attache of the embassy, and his wife; sr. col. ra hong pil, leader of the korean people's army military technique delegation; colonel hwang jin, leader, and lt. col. kim myong gol, deputy leader, of the visiting korean teams, and other diplomatic officials of the korean embassy.

the exhibation matches were played between the korean comrades-in-arms and the women's basketball team of the p.l.a. peking units and the tientsin women's volleyball team. when the chinese and korean players entered the playing hall hand in hand and shouting "unity, victory", the spectators warmly applauded and the hall was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and players of china and korea.

during their friendly visit, the korean comrades-in-arms have been warmly welcomed by the chinese people. through joint training sessions and friendly exhibition matches, chinese sportsmen have learned from the tenacious, dauntless spirit and fine skill of their korean comrades-in-arms. the three-hour exhibition matches this evening were warmly praised by the 18,000 spectators.

also present were leading members of the departments concerned wang shu-sheng, feng yung-shun, chang chien-kun, tsao cheng, han nien-lung, wu hsien-en, hu tzu-ang, chen shu-huai, chou jung-kuo, li ching-chuan, chao chun-cheng and others.

after the matches, korean comrades minister-counsellor kim jae suk, military attache chang rae hon and his wife, sr. col. ra hong pil, col. hwang jin and lt. col. kim myong gol, accompanied by chiu hui-tso, li teh-sheng and other comrades, went into the court and shook hands with the players of both sides and were photographed together with them.

US AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Commentator: Incurable Disease of US Aggressors

(NCNA-English Peking, Mar. 29, 1971)

the "people's daily" today carried an article by its commentator under the title "an incurable disease of the u.s. aggressors". the article reads in full as follows:

this paper published yesterday extracts from an article carried in a recent issue of the u.s. "newsweek". entitled "the troubled u.s. army in vietnam", the article revealed pervasive reluctance on the battlefield, deteriorating discipline, hostility between officers and men, racial tension and widespread drug addiction in the u.s. troops now invading indochina. it is a piece of confession by troubled u.s. imperialism which is decadent and moribund, outwardly strong but inwardly weak. it betrays the root cause of the inevitable failure of u.s. imperialism's war of aggression in indochina.

it is not at all strange that the u.s. aggressor troops suffer from a low morale. u.s. imperialism is waging an unjust war of aggrssion in indochina, which runs counter to the fundamental interests of the broad masses of the american people. torn away from their families and driven across the ocean to serve as cannon-fodder, the american soldiers, of course, are reluctant to die for the u.s. monopoly capitalists. especially when the u.s. aggressors are suffering repeated defeats and taking heavy casualties under the fierce attacks of the three indochinese peoples, the masses of american soldiers are all the more fed up with and

resent with increased bitterness this "hopeless war" which they have entered under compulsion. the u.s. "newsweek" could not but admit that invading american troops are experiencing "pervasive bitterness, regret and frustration". this intense war-weariness prevailing among the american soldiers is just a manifestation of the strong feelings of the broad masses of the american people against the nixon administration's expansion of its aggressive war in indochina.

the low morale of the u.s. aggressor troops also stems from various insurmountable sharp contradictions, especially those between officers and men and between races, within the aggressor troops. the high-ranking officers of the american troops invading viet nam are working for the pentagon and in the interests of u.s. monopoly capital. what they are after is rank and fortune at the expense of the life of their men. they resort to whip-cracking methods and warlordism to force their men to fight and die. their treatment of afro-american soldiers, who suffer from all kinds of discrimination at the bottom of the army life, is still worse. all this naturally arouses strong resentment and resistance among the soldiers, black soldiers in particular. the "newsweek" admitted that many men of the u.s. aggressor forces in viet nam often refused to go into action and they even indignantly lobbed a fragmentation grenade at the officer who forced them to fight. they were also heard "cheer enthusiastically" when they learned that their hated officers had been killed by the south vietnamese people and their armed forces. the "newsweek" also reported that "a shooting spree broke out among" hundreds of "black and white soldiers" after a racial flare-up. such a sharp contradiction and antagonism are determined by the aggressive and reactionary nature of the u.s. armed forces and will surely develop steadily along with the worsening of u.s. imperialism's difficult position in indochina.

expounding the thesis that it is people, not things, that are decisive in war, the great leader chairman mao points out: "the contest of strength is not only a contest of military and economic power, but also a contest of human power and morale." the three indochinese peoples are fighting for a just cause of national independence and liberation. that is why they are courageous and tenacious, fear no sacrifice and can do their utmost to surmount every difficulty to win victory. since the u.s. aggressor troops are fighting an unjust war, they naturally cannot have high morale and must be beset with numerous contradictions. no matter what kind of modern equipment they may have, they cannot have genuine combat strength. this is the fundamental reason why "a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big."

the low morale of the u.s. aggressor troops is a fatal weakness and an incurable disease of u.s. imperialism. by persisting in and expanding its war of aggression against indochina, the nixon administration can only aggravate this incurable disease and incur more disastrous defeats for the u.s. aggressors.

END

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